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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

VOL. XXVI NO. 192 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Germany Prepares For Zero Hour?

"Greater Bombay" A 'Fait Accompli'?

MINISTERS MUNSHI AND PATIL GIVE LEAD

Congress Govt.'s Scheme Gets Support Of Leading Citizens

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Once again, the idea of a "Greater Bombay", to include the city of Bombay and some of the suburbs has been mooted by the Government of Bombay, this time the Congress Government. Efforts are being made to see that it no more remains a mere idea and a paper scheme. If everything proceeds according to plan, Greater Bombay should be an accomplished fact during the lifetime of the present Government.

Knowing the arguments and forces working against a Greater Bombay scheme, the above is certainly a bold assertion, but having had a talk with those in the know, I feel confident that the city limits will be extended up to Versova on one side and Ghatkopar on the other before the end of 1940.

IN WORLD OF CRIME

The immediate provocation for the revival of the "Greater Bombay" scheme by the Congress Government seems to be the rapidity with which crime in the Suburbs has grown. So far as crime is concerned the Bombay Suburban District leads. Secondly, it is the unhealthy conditions that are prevailing in many of these suburbs. They are abominable; the insanitary conditions in the suburbs. No less a person than the Prime Minister of Bombay has had personal experience of these two facts.

For example, Khar has become almost unlivable, firstly because of the bad sanitary conditions and secondly because of the gambling dens. Many of those who used to kidnap girls and sell them in Bombay, do the transaction in the suburban stations. Criminals, who are deported from Bombay by the City Police find a safe hiding place in one of the suburbs.

SUBURBAN POLICE

One may ask: What about the Police in the suburbs? Firstly, the Police force in the suburbs consists of about 100 and odd men, who certainly could not be expected to cope with all the criminals that slip away from the city. Secondly criminals in the City are dealt expeditiously under the Bombay City Police Act, while those in the suburbs get the benefit of the District Police Act.

As regards the sanitary conditions in the suburbs, the less said the better. There is virtually no drainage. There are plenty of stables, which, among others, are the breeding places of all germs. For example, Kurla, is a slum much more than anything else.

Then there is Bandra. One has to go round to find out the bad sanitary conditions of many trails in that Suburban town.

SCHEME APPROVED

All these factors, influenced Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law, Crime and Police and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government to think in terms of a Greater Bombay. An informal conference of some of the leading citizens of Bombay, including Mr. Sultan Chnioy, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumdas and Mr. Mayer Nissim was called last week at Mr. Munshi's bungalow, and the idea of a Greater Bombay was discussed. It appears that all those present approved of the scheme, as it would be good both for the city and the Presidency. But there were difficulties in the way.

The Bombay Corporation, the biggest Municipality in the East, is in financial difficulties. It is felt that taking over the suburbs would mean increased expenditure without adequate return, at least for some years to come. Naturally it was an additional burden. Besides, there were a few gentlemen in the suburbs, who would like to retain the individuality of their particular towns and would not like to merge themselves with a big body. Another objection to the Greater Bombay scheme is that while the incidence of taxation in the city of Bombay is about Rs. 21 per head, the average in the suburbs is about Rs. 10. Naturally the Suburbanites would not like to pay more though they would be anxious to get all the amenities.

Those citizens of Bombay who attended the informal Conference agreed with the Ministers that it would be necessary to bring into being the scheme of Greater Bombay as early as possible. They, however, wanted time to consider the scheme. They are discussing among themselves and will meet the Ministers very soon. After this the leaders of the Suburban District would be called for informal discussion. Once the informal discussions are concluded, the Government are expected to move in the matter officially. Though the previous Corporations turned down the Greater Bombay Scheme, the next Corporation, which will be called upon to consider the scheme and give a reply to Government is not expected to turn down the scheme. Once the approval of the Bombay Corporation is obtained, it would be as good as the Government deciding to bring into effect the scheme.

GENESIS OF SCHEME

The idea of a Greater Bombay started with the starting of the Development Department. Since then three persons have submitted their Reports on the Greater Bombay Scheme. One such scheme was worked out by Sir Robert Bell himself. Sir Frederick Sykes was very enthusiastic about the scheme. Owing to certain difficulties the scheme was not brought into effect.

LIKE GREATER LONDON

It is proposed now that Greater Bombay should include the city of Bombay, Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Juhu, Andheri, Versova, Gundaoli, Koli Kalyan, Ghatkopar, Kurla and Chembur. The rest of the Suburban towns and villages will be once again joined with the Thana District. After bringing the suburbs within

(Continued on page 7 Col. 4)

Flag-hoisting ceremony at "Arya Bhawan", 30, Belsize Park, N. W. London, on Tuesday 2nd August, which was performed by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League (London), on the occasion of the send-off given at a garden party to the Indian delegation consisting of Miss Renoo Roy, Mr. Arun Bose and Mr. Yusuf Meherally to the World Youth Peace Congress, which meets in New York this month.
By the side of Mr. Menon, stands Mr. Rajani Patel of Congress, helping him to hoist the flag. Mr. Meherally is seen in the balcony in the company of Mr. J. M. Parikh, Barrister-at-Law, the veteran Indian Nationalist in London.

Bombay Trade Disputes Bill

Socialists Welcome Measure But Urge Modification Of Clause 7

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party passed the following resolution on Thursday evening:—

"The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist is glad to see that in their Industrial Disputes Bill the Bombay Congress Ministry have in many respects altered their original proposals for the better. It notes with satisfaction that several of the objections raised and suggestions made by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party in their memorandum of March, 1938 and by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress have been met in the new Bill.

At the same time the Committee finds that there are certain provisions in the measure which are objectionable from the workers' point of view and need to be changed in order to make it acceptable.

In particular, Section 7, which gives employers such a large say in deciding which Trade Union should be registered and recognised for the purposes of this measure, constitutes a danger to the future of free and healthy Trade Unionism and threatens to vitiate the effect of the whole Bill."

The Committee has appointed a sub-committee to draft a Memorandum and to suggest the necessary amendments which, when prepared, will be presented to the Cabinet and the Legislators and pressed for adoption.

ARRIVAL BY MAIL BOAT

Editor Of "Hindu" Returns From Europe

S.S. "Cathay" with mails from London arrived in Bombay on Thursday night. Prominent among arrivals by the mail boat were Mr. K. Srinivasan, editor of "Hindu," Madras, Sir J. B. Kanga ex-Advocate-General of Bombay and Mr. Eddy K. C., an ex-Judge of the Madras High Court. Mr Eddy has come to renew old memories and friendship.

Hyderabad Bar Assn. President Resigns

Dramatic Developments In Bhulabhai Controversy

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 11.

The Bhulabhai Desai incident which still holds the stage of local politics, led to dramatic developments this afternoon when, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association held here in this connection, the President of the Association, Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur, ex-High Court Judge, announced his resignation. Four other members of the Committee also resigned, the meeting terminating abortively.

It appears the meeting was held to consider the Government communique as well as the statements of the certain members of the Association on the Desai controversy.

A section of the Committee is understood to have vehemently criticised the Government communique, declaring that certain portions of it needed contradiction. Another section stoutly opposed this, adding that even if there was need of doing this it was no function of the Association to do so..

Eventually the subject was voted upon resulting in twelve Hindus supporting the demand for contradiction and seven Muslims opposing it.

Seeing the trend of division, it is understood, the President said that he had observed for some time a tendency among the members to import communal bias into their decisions. He did not desire to continue in the presidentship of the Association under such circumstances, and announced his resignation, and walked out from the meeting.

After this four Hindu members of the Committee announced their resignations, stating that they did not want to remain in the Association, if the President resigned.

Mr. Ambadas, Vice-President, who occupied the chair after the withdrawal of Nawab Akbar Yar Jung, said that in view of the resignations of the President and some members of the meeting he could not continue to transact its business and declared it adjourned.—A.P.

Poland To Get Out Of League

Due To Complications Of Czechoslovakian Situation

WARSAW, Aug. 11.

It is semi-officially stated here that Poland intends to withdraw its representative from the League of Nations.

Unofficial quarters express the view that the probable explanation is that Poland fears being drawn into international complications, arising out of the Czechoslovakian situation. It is stated that no decision has yet been reached on the question, whether Poland should submit for re-election to the seat in the League Council.—Reuter.

Fortifications On French Frontier

ROAD CLEAR TO ENTER CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Nazis Make Rapid Strides For Time Advantage

METZ Aug. 11.

Many hundreds of German miners, who formerly crossed and recrossed the French Frontier daily to work in French mines had their permits stopped as part of the measures to preserve secrecy regarding the work on Frontier fortifications.

Tank traps are reported to have been completed all along the frontier and barbed wire sectors every four hundred yards. Work near the frontier is carried on at night time.—Reuter.

HITLER LEAVES NOTHING TO CHANCE

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Recent reports of large scale German military preparations have not escaped the attention of Diplomatic circles in London and abroad, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

They are also believed to be causing some uneasiness among the German population, particularly in frontier regions. Circumstantial reports speak of concentrated activity for building and strengthening frontier defences.

SECRET WORK

Reuter report from Metz states that it is estimated that 50,000 Germans are working on fortifications near the French Frontier, actually this figure appears to be a considerable underestimate, especially, if all contingent, supply and other services are taken into account. According to other well-authenticated reports, there has been a great round up of all available transport together with building and transport workers transferred to Saar and Rhineland regions.

PLANS AGAINST PRAGUE

Along all the frontiers, including the Austro-Czech, great volume of work is in progress or has been completed in connection with the construction of roads which would be most valuable in the event of mobilisation.

HITLER'S INTENTIONS CLEAR.

Attention is also directed to the plans for the forthcoming army manoeuvres in Autumn wherein large numbers of reservists will participate. Measures entail co-operation of local populations and requisitioning horses and motor vehicles to provide the requisite additional transport. Such reports, together with numerous others, naturally arouse speculation regarding the Fuehrer's intentions.

TIME ADVANTAGE.

Apart from other considerations it is clear this overhaul of fortifications and military effectives will give Germany definite time advantage over her neighbours in the event of mobilisation, an advantage which is very important in any continental military movements.—Reuter.

NAZI 'PLANE OVER CZECH TERRITORY

PRAGUE, Aug. 11.

A German aeroplane flew over Czech territory in the neighbourhood of Troppau, designed a smoke Swastika on the sky, fired a rocket and returned to Germany.—Reuter.

FACILITIES FOR INDIAN TRADERS

To Dispose Off Afghan Currency

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

I understand that Afghan Government are instructing the branches of the Afghan National Bank in Peshawar and Chaman to announce that since the import of currency into Afghanistan is forbidden under the recent laws and since it is desired that Indian traders should have an opportunity of disposing of the Afghan currency in a lawful manner, they are empowered to accept between 10th and 25th August all Afghan currency handed to them and issue in exchange Afghan drafts on Kabul in the name of traders concerned or their representatives which will enable them to purchase Afghan goods for that amount for export to India before December 25.

LONDON, August 11.

Major Attlee has received a letter from the Trade Unionists in Germany which he has passed on to the Foreign Office.

The contents are not disclosed, but Major Attlee told Reuter that it conveys a warning about Germany's attitude to the Rhineland zone.—Reuter.

TURKISH PROTEST TO JAPAN

Sequel To "Mysterious Conference"

ANKARA, Aug. 11.

The Foreign Office, in a Note to the Japanese Embassy, expresses surprise if the Japanese Conference was inspired by political aims against the Soviet, as reported in the press and had been held in Turkish territory, particularly in view of the friendly Turco-Soviet relations. The Note says that if the Conference was purely of an economic character, the Turkish Government should have been notified by Japan.—Reuter's Special.

"CRIME NOT TO PREPARE"

TIVOLI, Aug. 11.

Sgr. Mussolini, addressing the troops near here at the end of military manoeuvres, said:

"We have no illusions and we are preparing. While in many parts of the world cannons thunder and illusions and folly abound, it would be crime not to prepare.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, Overseers & Teachers to consult Hastings & Co; Fatehpuri, Delhi. (10636)

Wanted an M.B. Lady Doctor, as Medical Supervisor Child Welfare & Maternity, Benares. Pay Rs. 150 plus Rs. 30 Conveyance allowance with free quarters. No private practice except 25 per cent on fees earned. Apply to the Medical Officer of Health, Benares Municipality, upto August 25, 1938 (9231)

Wanted an Oil Chemist thoroughly conversant with the latest practice in oil refinery, evaporation, and distillation of essential oils, glycerine, etc. Foreign qualifications preferable. Apply giving full particulars of age, nationality practical experience, and salary expected. Apply Box No. 9236, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Ramjas College (Delhi University). (1) A junior professor of History able to assist in teaching History upto M.A.; (2) A Senior professor of Economics who is also able to assist in teaching History upto M.A. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating minimum pay expected, to the Secretary, Ramjas College, Anand Parvat, Delhi. (10638)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Wanted—1,000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 100/5, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10597)

174. BOOKS

Wanted Volumes from 1 to 12 Bombay Law Reporter. Apply stating lowest price. Box No. 10640, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable influential agents and representatives for selling shares of a Dividend-paying First Class Company. Good opportunity for right men. Particulars from G. Basu & Co., Incorporated Accountants, 3|1, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. (10639)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 8 of 1938 will be issued on 15-8-1938. Particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER
Bombay, or Stations.
(9235)

LUCKNOW SUGAR WORKS LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION)

TENDERS.

(NOTICE FOR SALE OF THE SUGAR FACTORY)

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the Sugar Factory at Lucknow including Bungalows, Buildings, Godowns, Out Houses, Quarters, Tanks, etc., etc (On lease hold land). Tenders will be received by the Official Liquidator upto the 21st August 1938 and can further be received in the Court of the Hon'ble Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh on the 22nd August by 10 A. M.

Factory can be inspected on any working day Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the sale of sugar factory" on the envelope.

For further particulars apply to:—

J. K. TANDON, Advocate,
Official Liquidator.
Lucknow Sugar Works, Ltd.,
Aishbagh, Lucknow.

P. S.—No Octroi duty on export of manufactured Sugar.

9221

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, the 11th July, 1938.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1938, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June 1938, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.

(9146)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O.O.C.J.

I. C. No. 19 of 1938.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913, and
In the matter of STEYR MOTORS & GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD., (in liqdn.).

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 20th August, 1938 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1938.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.

Manekji Wadia Building,
125, Esplanade Rd., Fort. 9144

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, INVITES TENDERS for the purchase of Ferreous Turnings Scrap, available for disposal from time to time upto 31-3-1939 F.O.R. Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Bombay, and/or F.O.R. Stores Depot, Matunga. Price per copy of Tender from Rs. 2, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 23rd August, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (9198)

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE,

INVITES APPLICATIONS before the 25th August, 1938, on prescribed form (obtainable free from him), accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5 for temporary (one year for the present) post of Metallurgist in the Punjab Industries Department. Age not more than 35 years. Qualifications: Metallurgical qualifications and practical experience of iron foundry problems. Pay: Rs. 150 p.m. Government servants eligible if permitted by authority. (9192)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1938, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. J. F. Macdonell and Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, who go out of office at such Meeting, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th July, 1938. 9147

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CASSUMALLY JAFFER CASSUM in conjunction with SHAMLAL BHAGWANDAS MEHTA, SHANTABAI, wife of Shamlal Bhagwandas Mehta, GOKULBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL and MANIBAI wife of Gokulbhai Somabhai Patel of Bombay the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd June 1935, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, trust, lease, lien, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 950 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Danda in the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing Plot No. 437 of Scheme No. VII Khar and bounded on or towards the North by Plot No. 438, on or towards the South by Plot No. 437A, on or towards the East by the Fourteenth Road and on or towards the West by Plot Nos. 428 and 429 with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under House No. 437 of District Khar.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1938.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA
& DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9234)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Auction Sale of modern household furniture, Frigidaire, Steel Safe, Roll top office table, English clock, Gramophone, Rose Co.'s Piano, carpet, rich cut glassware crockery, ornaments, best platedware, etc., also one "Dodge Sedan 5 seater motor car on SUNDAY the 14th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Cleave" House, Wodehouse Road, Colaba Opp. Wodehouse Quarter. Property of M. B. Grimson, Esq. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 94 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1938 at 2 P.M. (Sale Warehouse), at Alexandra Docks the following goods:

Art Silk Fents, Lacquers, Machinery, Cotton P. Goods; 27 cases wine; art silk; 50 casks Alum (chrome): Ointments: Glass mirror with brass frame, chemical; colodin Cotton; Acetone Radio, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE

Messrs BENNETT & Co., will TODAY FRIDAY the 12th August 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms: Office furniture such as English and French safes, Godrej steel cupboard, Gestetner duplicator, A. E. G. Underwood and Royal typewriters, cheque writer, writing tables, cupboards, chairs, stools, benches, partitions, clocks, table fans, marble top tables, filing racks, stands, etc., under instruction from Messrs Merwanjee and Sons, now dissolved by mutual agreement between the partners.

Also to-day at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) by order of the party concerned one seven seater Sedan "Graham Paige" motor car in perfect running order with new upholstery and self starter.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken immediately after the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

He Proved *His Worth:*

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

SARASWATI'S
FINE FILMUSICAL
IT'S PROVED
IT'S WORTH!
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

15th WEEK from TO-DAY
AND
PREMIERE CROWDS
STILL FLOCK IN!
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL
CINEMA:——————:GIRGAUM

NIRMALA
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
A T
PLAZA
DAILY: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.

IN 4TH GLORIOUS WEEK!
GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
BAGHBAN
with
BIMLA KUMARI, NANDREKER
and An ALL-STAR Cast
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday Sunday & Monday.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, August 11.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	90	78	T	14.1	—0.4
Amraoti	86	73	T	23.6	+5.8
Akola	89	74	—	28.1	+10.7
Ahmedabad	93	79	—	17.1	—2.3
Ajmer	90	75	—	7.5	—4.2
Ahmednagar	83	70	—	22.2	+12.8
Ambala	95	74	0 3	15.3	+6.3
Allahabad	78	74	2.8	27.1	+6.5
Benares	89	75	0.3	22.7	+2.3
Bareilly	88	77	0.2	26.5	+3.0
BOMBAY	85	77	0.4	54.2	+6.2
Bangalore	82	68	—	13.5	+4.8
Bhopal	83	73	T	37.4	—
Baroda	89	79	-	30.9	—
Belgaum	79	67	T	22.7	—6.4
Bahawalpur	103	81	—	1.1	—2.1
Bijapur	89	69	—	13 4	+6.9
Bellary	91	75	--	5.6	+1.3
Bhavnagar	93	80	—	16.3	+3.7
Chittagong	86	77	—	51.4	+1.3
Calcutta	89	78	0.3	18.5	—10.2
Cuttack	89	75	0.3	21.0	—5.9
Cawnpore	78	76	3.2	27.2	+9.5
Calicut	87	74	0.1	84.2	+12.5
Colombo	85	79	—	7.7	—6.5
Cheerapunji	69	65	1.2	309.9	+80.0
Cocanada	93	81	—	18.3	+6.0
Cochin	84	75	0.1	49.4	—7.5
Dehra Dun	84	70	4.3	59.2	+12.2
Delhi	98	79	—	6.9	—7.0
Dehra I. Khan	102	83	—	1.5	—2.3
Darjeeling	64	58	2.6	80.3	+9.9
Desa	86	78	—	13.1	—1.6
Dalhousie	—	—	1.3	33.5	—4.9
Fort Sandeman	105	89	—	2.5	—1.3
Gorakhpur	81	75	0.4	33.7	+7.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	72	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	95	81	—	2.1	—2.3
Indore	82	72	—	37.9	+19.0
Jhansi	86	77	T	28.3	+7.8
Jubbulpore	80	74	T	36.4	+4.4
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	93	77	—	9.6	—3.5
Karwar	84	75	0.4	69.8	—15.0
Karachi	83	79	—	1.7	—2.8
Kodaikanal	65	54	—	11.7	+0.2
Khandwa	87	75	—	27.9	+11.7
Lucknow	82	75	4.5	40.8	+20.5
Ludhiana	101	79	—	6.1	—7.0
Lahore	102	83	—	6.2	—2.8
Lyallpur	102	86	—	4.6	—1.1
Multan	100	81	—	1.2	—2.4
Mysore	85	68	0.1	5.4	—0.8
Madras	97	80	—	3.5	—3.6
Maymyo	74	68	—	14.2	—4.1
Marmagoa	83	75	0.2	54.1	—
Malegaon	86	72	—	11.4	+1.3
Mussoorie	69	58	3.9	45.7	+1.5
Mahableshwar	65	61	0.7	179.8	—7.6
Murree	77	62	1.4	30.0	+8.2
Mount Abu	71	64	—	27.6	—8.5
Masulipatam	92	78	0.1	13.5	+0.3
Mandalay	87	77	—	8.5	—1.6
Mangalore	82	76	0.1	91.8	+9.1
Meerut	—	—	0.2	12.5	—3.1
Mercara	73	63	0.4	87.6	+9.0
Nagpur	87	74	—	35.9	+9.0
Ootacamund	67	52	—	14.0	—3.9
Patna	79	76	2.1	32.4	+7.9
Peshawar	107	87	—	1.2	—1.6
Poona	83	71	T	13.7	+0.2
Pachmarhi	73	66	0.4	54.6	+11.3
Port Blair	87	81	—	44.4	+4.9
Quetta	97	63	—	0.9	—0.7
Ranchi	80	70	1.4	24.8	—5.1
Rawalpindi	103	81	—	23.6	+10.3
Rangoon	85	74	2.2	46.5	—0.4
Ratnagiri	85	77	T	82.8	+12.8
Rajkot	90	79	—	16.6	—0.8
Sialkot	97	80	—	18.1	+4.3
Srinagar	95	71	—	3.8	—0.8
Sholapur	88	69	—	23.1	+12.6
Shillong	70	65	0.3	41.3	+5.4
Simla	65	57	4.4	33.4	+1.5
Surat	87	81	—	32.0	+4.1
Salem	93	75	—	12.5	+3.5
Trichinopoly	95	78	—	8.4	+4.7
Trivandrum	85	76	—	17.9	—4.3
Vizagapatam	93	80	0.5	13.2	+2.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

SUNSHINE & SHOWERS ALTERNATE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Sunshine and showers"—this, it seems, will be the condition of weather for some time to come.

The sky is overcast with clouds; there were slight drizzles in the morning till noon, but at 1 p.m. the weather brightened up.

The following rainfall figures for the last 24 hours were recorded at the Colaba Observatory:—

Colaba	... 0.36"
St. George Hospital	... 0.41"
J. J. Hospital	... 0.60"
Matunga	... 0.19"

The total figures of rainfall in the abovementioned places are: 54.20", 56.32", 60.52" and 58.10" respectively.

The maximum temperature is 85.2 degrees, the minimum being one degree above normal, namely 77.0 degrees.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, August 11.

The unsettled conditions in the North Bay of Bengal, after temporary weakening, intensified into a depression of small extent with its centre at eight hours about 60 miles south-west of Barisal.

The monsoon has been vigorous in the United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, and generally strong in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. It has also been fairly active in Assam, Orissa, West Coast, North Madras Coast, while local showers are reported from Central parts of the country, Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Dharampur 7 inches; Simla, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, 4; Darjeeling, Allahabad, Cawnpore 3; Cox's Bazar, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Gaya, Patna 2.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Obseovations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +013 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees 0.3 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees 1.1 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 190 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.36 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 6.90 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 55.49 inches.
Weather Remark—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-8-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 8.12 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Women Demand Equality

If Men Must Have Their Beer And Betting Money, Why Should Not Women Have Silk Stockings And Face Cream Money?

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, July 27.

"In some countries, notoriously in Great Britain, women, the poorest class in the community, are directly exploited when buying food," said Mrs Elizabeth Abbott, a member of the Board of the Open Door International, speaking to-day at the organisation's conference at Cambridge.

"In many restaurants, eating-houses and trains women are given smaller food portions, while paying the same price as men," she continued.

"Therefore the poorer woman is paying for the richer man's extra portion of food, or the companies pursuing this policy are living on stolen profits."

DOCTOR'S VIEW

Dr. Salchow of Sweden said that though many women were underfed because they were underpaid, many women who had enough cash did not use it in the right way.

"They buy silk stockings, face creams and other cosmetics," she said. "They do not eat the right kind of food."

Mrs Abbott disagreed with Dr. Salchow.

"We do not live by bread alone," she said, "and women as well as men need a full life.

THEIR BEER MONEY

"For centuries, in one way or another, men have had their tobacco money, their beer money and their betting money every week, and I am glad that women to-day are bringing up the balance with their silk stockings and their cigarettes."

The conference passed a resolution demanding that in all recommendations as to nutritional needs the minimum food allowance of an adult woman should not be less than the minimum food allowance of an adult man and that the minimum allowance for boys and girls at various ages should at each age grouping be the same.

ADOPTED SON LOSES SUIT

Claim For Partition Of Large Properties

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Hirachand Gangji against Rao Saheb Raoji Sojpal and 17 others claiming a share of the properties in their possession.

The plaintiff claimed that as the adopted son of Gangji, he was entitled to have the partition of the joint family which consisted of Sojpal Kanya and his four sons including defendants 1 and 2. Defendants 3 to 18 were members of the families of defendants 1 and 2. Defendant 19 was the widow of Gangji. She was alleged to have adopted the plaintiff, after the death of her husband in 1892. The adoption took place in 1935.

The properties involved in the case, it was stated, were worth about a crore of rupees. The parties belonged to the community of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Jains.

JUDGMENT

In his judgment, his lordship observed that the joint family, it was conceded during the hearing, was broken up in 1915, and a partition of the joint family properties was effected between Sojpal Kanya and his three surviving sons.

After the partition, each of the separated members made large profits in their businesses and dealt with their properties like absolute owners.

His lordship then discussed at length the legal definition, under the Hindu Law, of the terms "a joint family", "a co-parcenary", "partition" and other expressions bearing on the case.

His lordship held that the co-parcenary between Sojpal and his three sons became completely extinct on partition in 1915. The widow of Gangji, under the circumstances of the case, had no power to adopt and therefore the plaintiff's adoption by her was not valid.

His lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Murder Of Dadar Hotel Manager And Its Sequel

Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions sentenced Raju Janu Shetti (24) to transportation for life on the jury, by 8 to 1, finding him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

It appeared that the accused was serving in a "pan shop" attached to the Shri Laxmi Vishrantee Hotel, Matunga. Though he was dismissed from the shop, he used to visit the hotel for his dinner. As he did not settle his messing charges, the deceased, Nageshrao Rama, who was the Manager of the Hotel, prohibited him from taking his meals there till he had paid up his bills. This had greatly enraged the accused who had threatened the deceased with dire consequences.

True to his threat, the deceased went to the hotel at noon on April 15 last and stabbed the deceased as he was fast asleep. The latter received fatal injuries, as a result of which he died.

BUDDHIST TRAFFIC TO INDIA

A meeting was recently held in Calcutta by the central Publicity Officer, Railway Board, with the Railways and representatives of the Buddhist organizations in India, in connexion with Buddhist pilgrimage traffic to India from Ceylon and the Arracan Coast. The result of this discussion is that a concession will be given to Buddhist pilgrims travelling by rail from Ceylon to places of Buddhist interest. The Buddhist organization on their side are making special arrangements with the local bus companies so that transport will be readily available to the principal centres which lie out of the railways such as Lumbini, Kushinagara, Rajgir, etc.

Furthermore the Mahabodhi Society is arranging to meet all pilgrims from Ceylon on their arrival in Madras and in Calcutta and to assist them in every way from both these cities. As a result of this, pilgrims in batches of ten will be able to undertake the journey by rail and return III Class, including bus fares, for a sum of approximately Rs. 60. Similar arrangements are being made for pilgrims from the Arracan Coast and from Burma.

12 HEAD CAVITIES CLOGGED BY CATARRH

Quick-vapourising medication clears them all

Nature has placed 12 cavities inside your head—in your cheekbones, forehead, and at the base of your brain. These cavities—besides your nose and throat—form a fertile breeding ground for catarrh germs, which hide away and multiply rapidly in every nook and cranny. They cannot be reached by sprays, gargles or oily drops. But Karsote vapours go right inside your head. Karsote vapours penetrate the remotest cavity and destroy the hidden germs. Sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on a handkerchief. Inhale the rising vapours. In a few seconds, you feel them going in, loosening infected mucous, reducing inflammation. Karsote never fails. Laboratory tests prove that Karsote destroys the germs of catarrh, colds, coughs and influenza in a few minutes. Karsote Inhalant is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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NEW EMPIRE

DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

ERNST LUBITSCH'S FUNNIEST COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR!

GARY COOPER

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

in

"BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE"

"BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE"

with

EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
DAVID NIVEN
LUIS ALBERNI

A Paramount Picture.

Please Note As. 9 seats will be available in the morning for all three shows for that particular day.

Heavy rush on the plans.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Plans Open. 'Ph: 20286.

WE SAID:

In the publicity prior to the Picture's release, we said that "DHARTI MATA" was truly a Screen Masterpiece.

PEOPLE SAY:

Following the Picture's release on Wednesday, the Public has acclaimed "DHARTI MATA" as the Indian SCREEN'S GREATEST MASTERPIECE.

NEW THEATRES'

"DHARTI MATA"

The Superlatives in its Praise are used by the People—not in the Publicity.

MINERVA

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Hol.: 2-30 p.m.

CO-STARRING AGAIN

In Novel Roles

DEVIKA RANI & ASHOK KUMAR

IN BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST PICTURE

VACHAN

A Delightful, Romantic, Lovely Screen Attraction—Surpassing The Company's Great Previous Achievements.

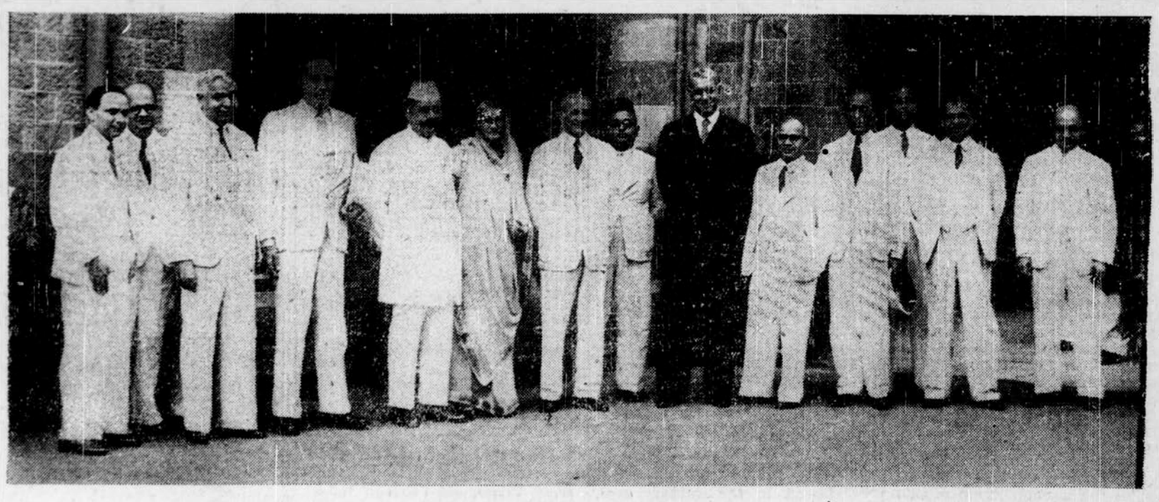
Coming on the Screen on

FRIDAY, 19th AUGUST

AT

ROXY TALKIES

4 Shows on Friday
2-30, 5-30, 8, 10-30



Dr. Gilder presided and Mrs. Gilder distributed the prizes at the Grant Medical College annual prize distribution held at the College premises.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay Thursday

But for his agility in stepping aside quickly, a traffic constable would have been put in serious jeopardy by a car which is alleged to have been driven straight on him, at Chowpatty on Tuesday afternoon.

The Gamdevi Police stated that on Tuesday afternoon a car belonging to the British India Motor Training School was being driven along Chowpatty Sea Face towards Babulnath. Mohomed Siddick Mohidin, who held a temporary licence and was still under instruction, was at the wheel. J. A. Gomes, his alleged instructor, instead of sitting beside him, was perched precariously on the right front mudguard and was attending to the carburettor.

When the car came near the junction of Babulnath Road, it is alleged, the car instead of turning right or left drove straight at the traffic constable on duty. The constable saved his life by jumping aside quickly.

The car is then alleged to have mounted the footpath and knocked down a B.E.S.T. "Stop" post.

Both the men were ordered to be enlarged on bail at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

The story of the mysterious disappearance of a car from Grant Road and its subsequent discovery at Colaba was narrated at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

It was stated that Mohanlal Keshavlal Joshi, a motor mechanic, drove up to the Coronation Hotel at Grant Road on Monday night. When he came out of the hotel ten minutes later, the car was missing. All police stations were informed and a search was started.

Next morning the car was found at Colaba only the switch key was missing. All efforts to trace the person who removed the car have so far proved fruitless.

The car was ordered to be returned to the owner.

Case Against Engineer

Mr. T. H. Sarkari, the physical culturist, figured to-day as complainant in a case of insult and intimidation before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. He charged Mr. N. N. Engineer, editor of "Kom Sevak", and his brother R. N. Engineer, a "boxer" with insult.

The complainant deposed that on June 6, the two accused indulged in abusive language towards him when he was standing near the lift in the Small Causes Court. N. N. Engineer, he alleged winked at him and started abusing. The second accused showed his fist in a threatening manner.

Questioned by Mr. Kantilal Thakore, who appeared for the accused, witness stated that the second accused, a boxing instructor, did not dare to assault him as he also belonged to the same profession (boxing). Witness wanted protection of the court to answer the defence counsel's question whether the second accused was employed under him.

The Magistrate remarked that there was no need for any protection as the question was a very simple one.

Witness then admitted that he had employed the second accused for some time.

Witness stated that the first accused had been writing "filthy things" about him.

The case is proceeding.

As many as 79 persons were arrested on the Cocoanut festival day on various charges of Kodi gambling, card gambling and for receiving sutta-bets.

Under special powers of Gambling Act, the Bhoiwada Police effected arrests of 20 persons. The Byculla Police arrested nine persons under a gambling warrant, issued by Mr. Wilson, D.C.P. of the Crime Branch, over the stables situated at Anjirwadi, Mount Road. Twelve persons were arrested by the Agripada Police and 16 by the Anti-Gambling Squad for Kodi gambling. Nine were arrested by the Gambling Squad officers for receiving sutta-bets. Thirteen more were arrested for receiving sutta-bets in other sections.

All were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. I. S. Haji, at Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Khimji Jasar, Laxman Pandrung, Govind Vithal, Nagu Bhima were arrested by the Anti-Gambling squad offices Mr. G. K. Savant on August 9 at a raid, carried out in a Sonapur Lane a Hotel for satta bets. The first accused was accepting bets and second and third were assisting him and fourth is a Hotel keeper.

Narsu Bhawoo was arrested by Anti-Gambling squad offices G. K. Savant on Aug. 10 at a raid carried out in New Foras Road for satta bets.

Colaba Murder

The Bombay C. I. D. have now taken up the intricate threads of inquiry and investigation into the Colaba murder case in which Haji Sab Dawood Dadasab (40) was recently found dead in his room.

Inspector Bhatkal arrested a servant named Waris Yusuf on Wednesday evening. The suspect was placed before the Mazagaon Police Court, to-day, for remand.

Alleged Smuggling Of Liquor

A large number of persons were arrested yesterday and the day before by the Excise police on charges of smuggling country liquor from the suburbs to the city. Excise officials are instituting inquiries regarding the source of illicit liquor supply.

Inspector Hudson and party were responsible for the arrest of forty persons. A close watch was kept at all the railway stations and suspicious persons were taken into custody. It is said that some of the arrested persons adopted clever devices in smuggling liquor. Small bottles containing liquor were found in the pockets. Others had concealed liquor bottles inside their turbans. Some were also found inside innocent-looking vegetable baskets.

Eleven persons arrested yesterday were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be remanded to the custody of the Excise Police.

Strict watch kept by the Excise police yesterday was responsible for the arrest of Ali Mahomed Ali Amin on a charge of possession of contraband opium of the value of Rs. 900.

On the receipt of information that a gang of Rampuris was trying to dispose of large quantities of contraband opium to certain sea-faring men, Inspector Hudson kept a close watch in the Fort area.

The accused, the Excise Officer stated to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in asking for a remand to custody, was seen yesterday morning going to the docks. He was shadowed and detained. On searching his person the police, recovered a nine pounds of opium concealed in an oil cloth jacket underneath his garments.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 300.

Davar's College Of Commerce

Results Of The Indian Institute Of Bankers' Examination, 1938

The following students of the Davar's College of Commerce who appeared in the 1938 Examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers have been declared successful. From details given below, it would be noticed that "Four Students" have completed Part II Examination, and "Nine" have completed Part I Examination and 115 passes have been secured in subjects examination by the scholars of this college.

The following students have completed Part II and are eligible for the Indian Institute of Bankers' Diploma, Cer. A.I.I.B.:—

Mr. D. D. Kapadia, Mr. K. P. Kulathu, Sohanlal Mehra, and Mr. A. S. Rama Iyer.

The following students have completed Part I Examination:—

Mr. A. M. Arokianathan, Mr. P. M. Karapurkar, Mr. P. S. Tanksali, Mr. P. G. Kharkhar, Mr. M. H. Khwaja, Mr. A. P. H. Mistry, Mr. B. S. Munshi, Mr. D. K. Thakore, and Mr. C. Loganathan.

PASSES:—The following is the list of passes in subjects mentioned below:—

PART I.

PRACTICE AND LAW OF BANKING: Nanabhoy Shapurji Dhunjishaw, A. M. Arokianathan, V. B. Patel, M. A. Shaikh, R. D. Damle, C. I. Diwan, M. Fatah, J. B. Jhaveri, A. M. Kavasmaneck, M. H. Khwaja, K. U. Shukla, Abdul Gafur, M. L. Chaturvedi, T. Hanumantha Rao, and C. Loganathan.

ECONOMICS: A. M. Arokianathan, M. G. Hingne, P. G. Kharkhar, M. H. Khwaja, A. P. H. Mistry, K. U. Shukla, T. Hanumantha Rao, and C. Loganathan.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION: Nanabhoy Shapurji Dhunjishaw, A. M. Arokianathan, P. M. Karapurkar, P. S. Tanksali, R. D. Damle, S. N. Antia, R. I. Parikh, M. Fatah, P. G. Kharkhar, M. H. Khwaja, K. U. Shukla, and T. Hanumantha Rao.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY: Nanabhoy Shapurji Dhunjishaw, A. M. Arokianathan, M. G. Hingne, M. A. Shaikh, R. D. Damle, S. N. Antia, R. I. Parikh, V. G. Apte, P. B. Engineer, M. Fatah, P. G. Kharkhar, M. H. Khwaja, A. P. H. Mistry, and C. Loganathan.

ELEMENTARY ACCOUNTS AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC: S. S. Bamji, Nanabhoy Shapurji Dhunjishaw, A. M. Arokianathan, M. G. Hingne, V. B. Patel, R. D. Damle, C. I. Diwan, R. I. Parikh, M. S. Banker, P. J. Bhagat, M. Fatah, V. S. Karkhanis, M. H. Khwaja, V. S. Kothari, B. S. Munshi, R. L. Thanawalla, T. Hanumantha Rao, D. K. Thakore, and C. Loganathan.

PART II.

PRACTICE AND LAW OF BANKING: P. M. Karapurkar, M. S. Banker, M. S. Buharlwala, G. J. Desai, D. D. Kapadia, B. S. Munshi, D. S. Nisbat-Desai, B. K. Pandya, J. J. Pardiwalla, J. P. Jani, and J. T Gurusahani.

ECONOMICS: S. G. Bhagwat.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION: B. M. Banaji, M. S. Banker, J. N. Driver, P. B. Engineer, K. P. Kulathu, B. S. Munshi, D. S. Nisbat-Desai, G. R. S. Panje, N. C. Saini, J. P. Jani, and Sohanlal Mehra.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY: P. M. Karapurkar, P. S. Tanksali, K. E. James, B. M. Banaji, S. G. Bhagwat, D. D. Kapadia, P. B. Vyas, and A. S. Rama Iyer.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE: P. S. Tanksali, S. G. Bhagwat, S. I. Mazumdar, B. S. Munshi, B. K. Pandya, J. P. Jani, J. T. Gurusahani, B. S. Sidhwa and A. A. D. Mathews.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE: P. M. Karapurkar, P. S. Tanksali, B. S. Munshi, N. C. Saini, P. B. Vyas, Shiva Nand, and D. K. Thakore.

Arthur Road Hospital To Get Additional Grant

The Standing Committee, at its meeting held yesterday evening recommended to the Corporation for sanctioning an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 in order to supplement the grant for establishment under "epidemics" to the Arthur Road Hospital.

The Municipal Commissioner, in asking for supplementing the "epidemic grant" stated that the number of patients in the Arthur Road Hospital had continued to be above the normal on account of the heavy rush of cases of typhoid fever and other epidemic diseases.

Peon Kicked By Horse Dies

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An office peon who was kicked by a horse in front of J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning an Babulla Tank Road, when the horse was being led by two syces of Messrs Crawford and Company to their stable at 1st Club Road, was removed for treatment of the injury inflicted thereby to the Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

An inquest will be held over the body to-morrow.

Arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving Shah Jayantlal Manrup was put up before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bhoiwada on Thursday.

It was stated that on Tuesday afternoon the accused while driving a lorry on Lady Jamshedji Road knocked down a Fakir named Haji Abdulla.

Manrup was enlarged on bail.

NAROTAMDAS Bhau

Jewellers

THE OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE FOR REAL DIAMONDS

LAMINGTON ROAD, SHEIKHMEMON ST. BOMBAY.

League of Nations Reports

RICH & POOR ALIKE SUFFER

Millions are suffering from Premature Impotency, Early Old Age, & other ravages caused by Malnourishment. They may get Plenty of Food but it Does Not Give Them Sufficient MINERALS, VITAMINS & IODINE to Combat the Strenuous Indian Climate. Other results are Thinness, Stomach Troubles, Anæmia, etc.

Millions upon millions of the population of India — Indian and European — men, women and children, are suffering from the ravages of undernourishment and do not know it. This is not an opinion but the conclusion of the investigation conducted by the eminent Physicians appointed by the League of Nations to study nutrition in India. How to overcome this deplorable situation is a task which various Governmental Agencies have set for themselves.

It is an accepted fact that the climate of India is so trying to the human system that it saps from it too much of its Minerals, Vitamins and Iodine; these are absolutely indispensable to human life. The effect is quite different in the more temperate climates of the other Continents. These life-giving substances are not replaced in sufficient quantities because the Indian diet is not rich enough in these elements. These are the reasons why old age and impotency come so much earlier in India than in countries where the diet and climate are more favourable, as in England, America, etc., and is the reason for the general poor health prevailing in India.

4 years ago Science developed "Vikelp," a mineral-vitamin diet treatment which consists mainly of a Pacific Ocean sea plant. It is the richest known source of minerals, vitamins and iodine and contains no drugs whatsoever. Hundred of thousands of people all over the world who have been too thin, anæmic, rheumatic, suffering from stomach trouble, premature ageing and impotency, have been given perfect health, fine strong bodies, rich red blood, new strength, and tireless energy, with this treatment. These amazing "Vikelp" Mineral-Vitamin Diet Treatment Tablets *overcome undernourishment.* They supply the blood and glands with the additional essential life-giving minerals required by the human system, such as **Iron, Copper, Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Sulphur, Potassium, Manganese, etc., and all the essential Vitamins.** With a sufficient quantity of these life-giving elements in your system you quickly normalise your glands and banish what are termed deficiency diseases, and build resistance to ordinary contagious diseases such as colds, influenza and tropical diseases—increase the span of vigour and even life itself. If you could only see the thousands of letters we receive from grateful users all over the world you would see the "Vikelp" Diet Treatment Tablets are the answer to malnourishment and its ravages.

MAKE THIS TEST

IF you are skinny, weak, rundown, nervous, can't sleep and if even the best foods fail to build up your weight, strength and energy, try "VIKELP" tablets for 10 days. You will feel better, sleep better, eat better, have stronger nerves and add extra lbs. of good stay-there flesh the first 10 days. Your own Doctor will approve this way. "VIKELP" costs but little to use. Obtainable everywhere.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER!

Tear out this paragraph at once. Send it to us with your name and address and we will send you absolutely free a fascinating new 50-page book on How to Add Weight Quickly, Banish Stomach Troubles, Build Strength, Energy, Strong Nerves and Rich Red Blood, Mineral contents of Food and Vitamin Effects on the Human Body. New facts about MINERALS, IODINE and VITAMINS. Standard weight and measurement charts. Daily menus for weight normalising.

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In a country where climatic conditions reach extremes, only reliable insulators should be installed. Test upon test has proved that Mysore Porcelain Insulators will withstand the fiercest elements.

MYSORE PORCELAIN INSULATORS

GOVT. PORCELAIN FACTORY.

Malleswaram P. O. BANGALORE.

Third Summer Meeting

Probables And Weights For Nine Events Of Saturday's Races At Poona

The following are the Probables and Weights for the third Summer meeting, to be run at Poona on Saturday:—

1st Race 2-30 p.m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Distance 1 Mile

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Zail ul Khair 8-13; Turkish Prince 8-10; Dhiyab 8-10; Virkumar 8-10; Lucky Thought 8-10; Khalil 8-10; Don Quixote 8-10; Fakhar London 8-10; Jirnas 8-8; Fahad Pasha 8-8; Wafi Hamid 8-7; Saad Taha 8-7; Hamrin Beg 8-7; Moon Boy 8-7; Saidan 8-1; Baktavar 7-11; Amin al Iraq 7-9.

★ ★

2nd Race 3-0 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Distance.—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV, other than those in Starred Class.

Vandyke 9-13; Vanity Fair 9-9; Mon Cheri 9-9; Drury Cow 7-9; Philopena 9-4; Fanciful 8-9; Jayant 8-0; Ironside 7-11; Aristocratic 7-4; Bright Lad 7-4; Ranolight 7-4; Vigilant 7-0.

★ ★

3rd Race 3-30 p.m.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Jahan Ara 9-0; Al Hamil 8-13; Firpo 8-12; Fiery Face 8-6; Ghaflah 8-0; Fata Kashaf 7-9; Taj Subhan 7-7; Bahar Neel 7-7; Taj al Nusser 7-7.

★ ★

4th Race 4-0 p.m.

THE CRAWFORD PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Mares and Fillies in Classes III and IV.

Rigoletta 10-7; Salamina 9-9; Skylight 9-4; Quicksilver 9-2; Omegan 8-9; Anita 8-9; Monte Carlo 8-6; Celestial Fire 7-12; Taramati II 7-12; Rathita 7-0; Apple Tree 7-4; School Quad 7-4; Eastern Queen 7-0; Sushila 7-0.

★ ★

5th Race 4-30 p.m.

THE ROXY PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Satyr 9-4; Castletol 8-10; Omegan 9-2; The Quack 8-12; Pursuivant 8-11; Dante 8-7; Celestial Fire 8-5; Sun Maiden 8-5; None So Gay 8-2; Dancing Shoes 8-0; Si La 7-11; Wooranian 7-13; Red Minx 7-11; Apple Tree 7-11; The Flying Ranee 7-7; Grito 7-7.

★ ★

6th Race 5-0 p.m.

THE ROXY PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Rising Sun 9-2; Devonian 9-0; Dick Tapper 9-0; Lal Risala 7-7; Curialistic 8-12; Lord Clarion 8-12; Grecian Orb 8-9; Rockaway 8-9; Bhutnath 8-9; Charward 8-8; Monte Carlo 8-7; Sappho 8-7; Dangerous II 8-6; Scion 8-5; Go Ahead 7-7; Talkless 7-7.

★ ★

7th Race 5-30 p.m.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

King of France 9-4; Saxon Prince 9-0; Bonnie Dundee 8-9; Royal Task 8-9; Vijaya Kumar II 8-9; Cash 8-6; Miss Potiphar 8-7; Draughtsman 8-5; Rapsonia 8-5; Sly Wink 8-5; Tiger Tim 8-3; Footslogger 7-11; Walt-a-Bit 7-11; Affinity 7-10; Coeur Brule 7-8; Perrier 7-4; Gold Crown 7-4; Highland Truce 7-4; Knight's Adventure 7-4.

★ ★

8th Race 6-0 p.m.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Myrrh 9-0; Bachelor's Bard 8-13; Swift Reynard 8-7; Grimage 8-6; Chou Rose 8-4; Sarason 8-4; Far West 8-3; Karaway 8-3; Cartoon 8-1; Fearless Prince 8-1; Who's Who 8-0; Knight Jill 8-0; The Nun 7-13; Mythical Monk 7-12; Cheap Jack 7-9; Dinos 7-7; Tel Asur 7-4.

★ ★

9th Race 6-30 p.m.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lord Chancellor 9-0; Assault-at-Arms 9-0; Tall Story 8-13; Casanova 7-9; Cavalier 8-13; Guiding Queen 8-11; Corcy 8-11; Argyll 8-9; Flinty 8-0; Tressex 8-7; School for Scandal 8-6; Mr. Pip 8-2; Maelstrom 8-2; Maharaja's Choice 8-0; Checkmate 7-11; Winning Post 7-9; Come Up 7-7; Manifold 7-7; Sun-up 7-7.

B.P.A.O. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

K. M. Rangnekar Qualifies For Final

The match between K. M. Rangnekar and R. D'Silva, in the Men's Singles, in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Championships, provided badminton of a high order and after three thrilling and well-contested sets, resulted in a victory for the former by (11-15), (15-11), (15-8).

Rangnekar, thus, qualified for the finals

The following are the complete results of the matches played on Thursday:—

Miss Dadiburjor and Mrs. Nariman beat Mrs. M. C. Captain and Mrs. Noguer (15-2), (15-2).

Miss Lovjee and Mrs. Mulla beat Mrs. Shivdasani and Mrs. Tara Amerchand (18-13), (18-15).

K. M. Rangnekar beat R. D'Silva (11-15), (15-11), (15-3).

Julius Nazareth and B. I. Jacob beat K. R. Lotwalla and Fazalbhoy (10-15), (15-3), (17-14).

Julius Nazareth and B. I. Jacob W.O. G. L. Mytton and D. Stilliard.

G. D. Patwardhan beat Gopal Chandran (15-11), (7-15), (15-8).

Miss P. DeLima and K. M. Rangnekar beat Miss Vachha and B. C. Mehta (7-15), (15-8) (15-4).

To-day's Matches

AT 5-30 p.m.:

G. D. Patwardhan and K. M. Rangnekar v/s A. Dver and E. V. Bobb

AT 5-40 p.m.:

B. C. Mehta and R. N. Kanga v/s Julius Nazareth and B. I. Jacob AT 6-0 p.m.

Miss Vachha and Miss Vimadalal v/s Miss Dadiburjor and Mrs. Nariman.

AT 6-20 p.m.:

Miss P. DeLima and Mrs. D. D'Souza v/s Miss Lovjee and Miss Mulla.

Rovers Cup Football

Somersets And Lucknow Draw Again

2 Goals Shared In Replay

BOMBAY Aug. 11.

The Somerset Light Infantry from Poona and the Lucknow Sports Association share 2 goals in their replay and failed to come to a conclusion, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament for the second time, at the Cooperage, on Thursday evening.

The Civilians played like a winning team and overshadowed the Infantrymen in the first half, at the end of which, they led by 1 goal but they failed to keep it up in the second period of play. The Somersets lost no time in taking advantage of their opponent's slackness and not only drew level but had chances of snatching away the victory also. Ibrahim, Lucknow's left back, was the best player on his side. He was a force to contend with at back.

THE GAME

Level exchanges marked the opening phases of the game. Defenders, on both sides, started with confidence and gave hardly any scope to the forwards in the early stages. As the game progressed Lucknow attack-lime became more dangerous and attacking hard drew blood in the 10th minute from the start. Mukherji did the spade work on the right flank and centred. Hamid got possession and rolled on the ball to Groves, who helped it into the net to give his side an early lead

The Somersets retaliated soon after but were, time and again, driven back by the Lucknow backs. Groves, the civilian's inside-left, later took a good "try" when his long shot went a little off the mark.

In the closing minutes of the first period of play, Lucknow attacked but Stephens rose up to the occasion and brought off a couple of saves. The Infantrymen were in arrears of 1 goal, when the teams changed ends.

On resumption the military side showed to advantage and forced an abortive corner during a short spell of attacking. The Somersets continued to have the better of the game but the forwards found their better in the Lucknow backs, Ibrahim, in particular, who was responsible for breaking up many of their promising movements.

The way the Poona Infantry fought hard they deserved a goal and they got it, in the 20th minute, after the re-start, when a hot raid culminated in West's beating Peggy from close quarters, to put the Somersets on level terms.

Stephens, in the military goal, saved twice in quick succession, the first when Hamid sent in a fine angular shot and second a long range 'try' from Behari. A futile attempt by the Somersets at the other end, brought the 60 minutes of football to a close, with the teams sharing 2 goals in their replay.

EXTRA-TIME

In the second period of extra-time, a clever solo effort took Groves, who had changed places with the Lucknow inside-right, past the military defence, but unluckily his well-taken shot struck the woodwork and the ball went out of play.

The teams failed to come to a conclusion and the replay has been fixed for Saturday at 4-30 p.m.

RESULT:—

SOMERSETS 1 goal.
LUCKNOW SPORTS ASSOCIATION 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

SOMERSETS: — Stephens; McPeake and Mills; Land, Cotton and Besant; Barker, Hine, West, Meadows and Barnes.

LUCKNOW SPORTS ASSOCIATION:—Peggy; Hamid and Ibrahim; Behari, McGregor and Mahabir; T. Mukherji, Young, Flowers, Groves and Hamid.

REFEREE:—Mr. W. Ridley.

LINESMEN:—Messrs L. Hibbert and Sh. Ahmed Din.

To-day's Match

Cooperage at 5-45 p.m.—South Staffs vs. Suffolks

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a.m.

11-30 Bombay Orchestra. 11-35 Anandji B. Pandya. 11-50 Todi for Ten Minutes.

noon

12-0 Yesterday's Talk.

p.m.

12-15 Vazirbai of Poona. 12-45 Bhairvin for Ten Minutes. 12-55 Available Market Rates and Announcements. 1-5 For Dancers Only.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m

5-30 Variety Programme. 6-0 Three Kalyans. 6-15 Anandji B. Pandya. Gujarati Bhajan. 6-30 Vazirbai of Poona. 7-0 To the Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Watching Them Do It. 8-15 Anandji B. Pandya. 8-25 Gat Tora on Tabla. By A I R Artist. 8-30 Vazirbai of Poona. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Ghazals by Akhtaribai of Faizabad. 9-30 News 9-45 To-night in Bombay. By G. R. Genge. 10-0 Violin Recital. 10-15 Antsher Lobo: Guitar. 10-25 Allan Jones: Tenor. 10-32 Sebastian Vaz and his Band

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

p.m.

8-0, 9-0 and 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.

TRANSMISSION III

61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s)

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Recitation from Quran. 7-15 Chughtai and His Octet. 7-30 Zohrabai. 7-50 Mohammad Aslam. 8-0 Light Music. 8-20 C. Music. 8-40 News In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Qawwalis and Naats.

p.m.

1-0 Light as Air.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Light Music. 6-15 B. S. Rawat. 6-35 Ghosh and His Quartet. 6-50 Light Music (Contd.) 7-10 Film Songs. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Radio Stars. 8-15 Poverty. Talk in Hindustani by Mohammad Aqil. 8-30 Light Variety. 9-15 The Second News and Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports Review. Relayed from Lahore. 10-0 Eileen Leete (Soprano) 10-20 Emanuel Feuermann (Cello) and Symphony Orchestra. 10-55 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres (4,995 kc/s)

p.m.

6-0 C. Music. 7-0 Haider Husain. 7-15 C. Music (Contd.) 7-30 On Wings of Song. 8-0 to 10-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Light Music. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s.)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 Famous Musicians. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 Readings from Quran. 1-51 Biraj K. Banerjee: Islamic songs. 2-6 Records. 4-36 Children's Corner. 5-36 Girls and Boys Come out to Play. 6-21 When the Sun Goes Down. 6-51 News. 7-6 News, Weather Report Bengali. 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Recitation from Quran. 5-55 Karim Dad Khan. 6-15 Mumtaz Begam. 6-35 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-55 Rabab and Tabla. 7-0 Around Ammu Jan. 8-0 Karim Dad Khan. 8-15 Hour with Villagers. 9-10 Instrumental Music. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mumtaz Begam. 10-10 Champa Kali. 10-20 Mumtaz Begam. 10-40 G. A. Khan Gwaliori.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Tamancha Jan. 6-50 Mushtaq Husain Saqi. 7-10 Tamancha Jan. 7-30 Green Manuring, dialogue in Punjabi. 8-0 Mushtaq Husain Saqi. 8-15 Tamancha Jan. 8-35 Mushtaq Husain Saqi. 8-55 Tamancha Jan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports Causerie. 10-0 Hour of Famous Operas.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Khursheedbai of Lucknow. 6-55 Naats and Qawwali. 7-35 B. N. Bhattacharya. 7-45 Current Events, talk in Hindustani by M. A. R. Abbasi. 8-0 Karnataki Dhun. 8-10 Khursheedbai. 8-35 Ghazals. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Khursheedbai. 10-10 Purshotam Das. 10-20 Arsh-e-Muneer. 10-30 Narain Rao Vyas.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Ramakrishna Bahagavathar: Vocalist. 6-15 Shrimati Tripuramba: Vocalist. 7-15 Physical Culture for Nation, talk in Tamil by P. Subbaroyan. 7-30 Shrimati Tripuramba: Vocalist. 8-25 Carnatic Orchestra. Kokiladhwani. 8-30 Nilakanta Iyer: Vocalist. 9-15 Time Signal. News, Weather Report. 9-30 New Woman. 9-45 Nilakanta Iyer.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 J. David and L. Allen. 10-0 Doreen Bartley: Mezzo-soprano. 10-15 Light Programme.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III

GSJ 13.93m. (21.53 Mc/s.) GSH 13.97m. (21.47 Mc/s.) GSG 16.86m. (17.79 Mc/s.) GSG (to 9.30 p.m.) 10.86m. (17.79 Mc/s.) GSF 19.82m. (15.14 Mc/s.)

7-30 Saturday Night Variety. 8-30 Under Big Ben, talk by Howard Marshall. 8-45 Coster Carnival. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Bernard Crook Quintet.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.)

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiavar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

Latest Gallops At Poona

How Horses Are Shaping On The Tracks—Fata Kashaf, Vijayamala And Monte Carlo Impress

(From Our Correspondent)

THE FOLLOWING GALLOPS WERE NOTED THROUGH THE WEEK:—

BACHELOR'S BARD (Brace) gave a smart display when sent over the six on the tan track. Must be figuring prominently again.

CARTOON (Rook) did seven furlongs on the tan in fine style. Fit and well.

HIGHLAND TRUCE (Britt) and LORD CHANCELLOR (Field) jumped out together over a brisk mile. A good gallop with the pair almost level at the end. Fit horses.

SEA BATTLE (R. Boy) had TALL STORY (Brace) for company in a sharp mile run. Both shaped well.

VANITY FAIR (Selby) and NASU (Rook) gave satisfaction when put over a mile. Make a note of this pair.

MAHARAJA'S CHOICE (E. Britt) had the beating of HERITANCE (J. Britt) in a dash over the six. Former is nicely to hand.

OMEGAN (Meekings) was superior to ACCIDENTAL (R. Boy) in a smartly run six furlongs. An improving sort.

PEACE TREATY (Rylands) and PURSUIVANT (Field) showed good speed for six furlongs. They are worth following.

SUN UP (Donnelly) had IRONSIDE (B. McQuade) and DRAUGHTSMAN (Field) beaten in a rousing mile gallop. He is bound to be troubling the judge shortly

SOUTHERN CROSS (Field) gave a pleasing display when sent six furlongs. Earmarked to win a race before long.

MANIFOLD (Whiteside) accounted for ASSAULT-AT-ARMS (Brace) in a strong mile gallop on the monsoon track. Keep an eye on the former.

DEVONIAN (B. McQuade) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. This one is in good trim.

MONTE CARLO (Brace) had SUN MAIDEN (R. Boy) beaten in a dash over the six. A likely winner.

SAAD TAHA (Netto) galloped resolutely over a mile. Fit.

FATA KASHAF (Selby) finished well ahead of AJWAD (Brace) in a rousing mile gallop. He is very well just now.

ZAID UL KHAIR (Evans) beat HER HIGHNESS (R. Boy) in a mile gallop on the tan. Make a note of him.

JIRNAS (Marrs) moved smartly in a run over the mile.

THE QUACK (R. Boy) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. A smart display.

VIJAYAMALA (Devasingh) was superior to CASTLETOI (R. Boy) and TARAMATI II (R. Boy) in a fast six furlongs dash. The first named must be seen to advantage when next saddled.

SAIF AL IRAQ (R. Boy) and SAIF AL NUSSER (Rylands) went over the mile together. Former was at a slight advantage at the end. Both are fit and well.

Note:—WAHID AL IRAQ, CHECKMATE, THE DUCHESS and MYTHICAL MONK.

REGISTRATION OF HOMOEOPATHS

President: The Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, Bombay, writes:—

This is to invite the earnest attention of Homoeopathic practitioners and well-wishers of homoeopathic science that the Congress Working Committee at its recent session at Wardha passed a resolution favouring recognition of homoeopathy by the Govt. of Bombay.

We, therefore, invite all homoeopaths to report their names, addresses, professional qualifications and period of practice, along with all details and particulars of their education and practice to the Registrar, the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association Council at Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay. Dr. K. K. Bhatia, the Joint Secretary of the W.I.H.M.A., has been appointed Registrar and all members and non-members interested may report to him direct or through the President of the Association. Fees for registration is Rs. 3 plus membership fee Rs. 2 should be accompanied with the reports.

Stomach Sufferers have YOU been deceived?

The wonderful curative properties of Maclean brand Stomach Powder in all kinds of stomach trouble have been proved by hundreds of thousands of grateful sufferers. Often they have told their friends how they have been healed by this famous remedy, talking of it as "Maclean Stomach Powder" or even just "Macleans."

These friends have sometimes been offered what they thought was the same wonderful remedy, and have been sadly disappointed in the result. They did not know that advantage has been taken of the great reputation of **the genuine Maclean Brand** to put on the market cheap imitations, which cannot possibly give the same assurance of relief. They did not know that **the only way to be absolutely sure of getting Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is to**

See the Signature— Alex. C. Maclean

on every bottle and carton.

See the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" and you're safe. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is only genuine with that signature, and only the genuine Maclean Brand is compounded by Macleans' own delicate and intricate processes, which ensure the accurate blending, balance and purity of the ingredients from which it is prepared. It is never sold loose, but only in bottles in cartons of Powder or Tablets.

From all Chemists and Stores.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 1, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 15, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 11, 1307
Hightide: 0-16 12-49
Lowtide: 6-12 18-53
Sunrise: 6h 19m
Sunset: 7h 9m

Saturday, August 13.

Wilsonian Association. Social Gathering, Wilson College, 5-30 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Gokulashtami festival will be celebrated from to-day (Friday).

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 6th August 1938 was 443, of these, 284 were males and 159 females.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Les Miserables" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Condemned Women" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Adventures of Tom Sawyer" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"In Old Chicago". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vessel of Wrath" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Adventures of Marco Polo". at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Melody of 1938" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C.

The first meeting of the newly appointed Propaganda and Publicity Committee (Municipal Elections) of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

PARSI YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

A public meeting of Parsi youths will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Sir J. J. Mody Hall, Apollo Street, Fort. The right of voting will be exercisable only by those between the ages of 16 and 40.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH

A meeting of the Municipal workers under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh will be held on the Maidan of the Foras Road Cement Chawls at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE

The talk by Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, which was to be given on August 12 under the auspices of the above Society, has been postponed on account of unavoidable circumstances.

B. K. T. SEVA SANGHAM FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Association of the B. K. T. Seva Sangham Free Night School, there will be a public lecture by Mr. Cherivam Majuran in the premises of the Tutorial High School near Kennedy Bridge at 9 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Hon Secretary of the Bombay Students' Conference writes:

The Conference Committee have decided that enrolment of delegates will be stopped after the 22nd instant. Resolutions to be moved at the conference also will not be accepted after the 22nd instant.

Up-to-date nearly 500 delegates are enrolled. The capacity of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall is hardly 1,000. Students desirous of becoming delegates are requested to do so before it is too late to avoid disappointment. The delegate fee is annas two only.

TENTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Prayag Sangit Samiti will hold the Tenth All-India Music Conference in connection with the annual convocation of the Academy of Music from Nov. 5 to 8, 1938 and music competitions for boys and girls from Oct. 30 to Nov. 3, 1938. Those desiring to enter the competition should apply for rules and other particulars to the Secretary Prayag Sangit Samiti, 108 Hewett Road, Allahabad. The last date for receiving the entry forms is September 30.

Alleged Assault On Policemen

Father and son who are alleged to have assaulted two public servants in the discharge of their duty were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, on Thursday.

It was stated that a Police Naik and a constable went to the house of Jamnadas Gokuldas to serve a summons issued by the Girgaum Court on his wife. Gokuldas and his son Jamnadas are alleged to have abused and assaulted the policemen.

They were enlarged on bail.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING

To inaugurate a Sub-Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference in Dadar-Matunga, a meeting of women of Dadar and Matunga will be held at 5-30 p.m. in the hall of King George High School, Dadar, to-day (Friday), when Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Prof. Wadia, Rev. Fr. J. Duhr and Dr. Hivale will meet their students in Economics, German and Child Psychology in Marathi respectively, in the University, South Wing, St. Xavier's College and Wilson College at the usual time to-day.

Terminal Course in Human Geography by Prof. P. M. Trivedi will commence from to-day (Friday) at the University, South Wing, at 6-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'B' Ward will meet near the Musjid Bridge, to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being heavy rains, the visit may be postponed.

PROFESSOR DANTWALLA'S LECTURE

Professor Dantwalla, who recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe, will speak on "Europe expects every Indian to do his duty." On Sunday 14th instant at the Blavatsky Hall at 6-30 p.m.

This is the third lecture in the series of lectures on Indian and International Affairs organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. Admission is by tickets.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

Reception was held to welcome their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Jawhar and to bid good-bye to H. H. the Begum of Janjira Atiyabegum in Arts Theatre, London on July 29.

Mention was made of the meeting of the East and West culturally. Atiyabegum wished the Raja and Rani of Jawhar a happy married life. She announced the future programme of opening out a Three Arts Branch in New York connection the link of India, London and New York.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

In a special meeting, the Managing Committee of the Swastik League adopted a resolution recording the loss sustained by the League on account of the premature demise of Dr. G. B. Gole, a founder of the League, and conveying their heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Out of respect for the memory of the late Dr. G. B Gole, the Swastik League is observing mourning for one month, from 1st to the 31st August, 1938, and all activities of the League, excepting the Ambulance service, have been suspended for that period.

The next parade of the Volunteer corps will be held on Thursday 1st of September 1938 in Thursday Parade Uniform at the Headquarters at 06-30 hours. The parade on Sunday the 4th September 1938 will be a Review Parade in full parade uniform.

The Hindi class will reopen on Monday, the 5th September, 1938.

Mr. S. V. Moghe of Nagpur, who stood first from the Nagpur Centre, second in the Central Provinces and Berar and fifth in India and Burma at the All-India Typewriting Contest, held recently, with a speed of 75.07 words per minute.

New Reservoir For Bombay?

Worli Hill Marked Out For Several Improvements

The construction of a new reservoir, with a capacity of 20 to 25 million gallons, is included in the latest improvement scheme outlined for Bombay by the Municipal authorities. The site chosen for the new reservoir is Worli Hill, which has also been marked out for several additional improvements.

The present daily consumption of water in Bombay is stated to be 90 million gallons a day—and this is the exact capacity of the existing reservoir at Malabar Hill which, along with the Bhandarwada reservoir, supplies water for the whole of Bombay. However in view of the increasing population, it is felt that the present supply will be inadequate in the near future. The propsed reservoir is calculated to answer this need. The building of another reservoir at Sion is also being considered and this along with the Worli Reservoir will cover the north leaving the Malabar reservoir to deal with the south.

The other improvements outlined for Worli, hitherto comparatively undeveloped area of West Bombay, include the extension of the Marine Drive to Worli bridge while another road will link the foot of the bridge with the drive. The plot of land about 5 acres, enclosed between the road and the Drive will be converted into a public park, with all the latest amenities.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. 'COMORIN'

The P. and O. steamship 'Comorin' (Commander C. W. Cartwright, D.S.C.) left London on August 5th for Australia and the advance passenger list shows that the following have booked in her:

Sir John Abercrombie for Bombay.
Hon. Rao B. K. Govindachari for Bombay.
The Hon. Sir Guthrie Russell for Simla.

A telegram from High Commissioner of Palestine to the Colonial Office states that yesterday afternoon the military engaged a small party of armed Arabs in Tulkarm and Galqili, killing one bandit and wounding two. There were no casualties amongst the troops and otherwise there has been no major incident during the last 24 hours.

STORM CENTRE OF CITY RIOTING

Northbrook Gardens Must Have Police Chowki

City Fathers Make Additional Grant For Expediting Repairs Of Hanging Gardens

THE CORPORATION ON THURSDAY PASSED THE RESOLUTION OF MR. K. F. NARIMAN REQUESTING THE GOVERNMENT TO ERECT A POLICE CHOWKI NEAR NORTHBROOK GARDENS.

SPECIAL ROAD FOR "H.E."!

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the serious and prolonged inconvenience caused to the public of Bombay by the operations going on at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and he be requested to expedite the completion of those operations.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said hundreds of men and women who used to visit the Hanging Gardens are not able to do so now as the repair work is under progress. He requested the Municipal Commissioner to expedite the work so that the Hanging Gardens may again be open to the public as before. He then drew attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the metal pipes laid on the foot-path which obstructed the pedestrians. Then he pointed out that a motor road was built for "H.E." and when an enquiry was made as to who that "H.E." was, he was told that it was the Hydraulic Engineer (laughter). Mr. Jamnadas Mehta enquired why a special road was built for the Hydraulic Engineer's motor car? He did not mind if it was for military purpose or for H.E. the Governor of Bombay but he thought that Hydraulic Engineer was not such a big officer as to require a special road for himself.

EXPEDITE REPAIRS

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji said the work of repairing Malabar Hill Gardens was of gigantic nature. A sum of Rs. one lac was allocated for the repairs which was already absorbed and to complete the work speedily another sum of Rs. one lac will be necessary. If the Corporation granted this sum immediately, then only, the work would be completed by the end of this year. Otherwise it would be prolonged till next year.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia also supported the motion and hoped the work would be expedited.

The proposition was carried.

UNDER CHILDREN'S ACT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved that Government be approached by His Worship the Mayor with a request that in working the Children's Act due care should be taken of the religious and social interests of the children concerned and that no suspicion should be allowed to attach to the committals of favouritism towards any denominational organisations.

Mr. Jamnadas quoted the last report of Children's Aid Society which stated out of 295 children, 89 were sent to the Salvation Army Home. If those boys who were Christians, were sent to the Salvation Army, he had no objection, but he thought that since they had David Sassoon Reformatory, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home and Shradhanand Ashram, non-Christian boys should not be sent to the Salvation Army.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the proposition and it was carried.

TO CHECK RIOTING

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved:—

That in view of the fact that the Northbrook Gardens at Grant Road has become a storm centre during communal and other disturbances in the City and that as it does not serve the original purpose of providing a recreation or playground for that locality, the Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a request to erect a Police Chowki on the spot keeping an open area round about for recreation purposes.

Mr. Nariman said the Northbrook Gardens was a storm centre of rowdyism every now and then. It was situated near Grant Road and the main road leading to the Grant Road and therefore during the times of riot, it was very unsafe for the citizens to pass that way. If a police chowki was built nearby it would check rowdyism.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji enquired whether Mr. Nariman wanted a police chowki or a police station?

Mr. Nariman replied that he left that question to the discretion of the Government.

POLICE CHIEF'S VIEW POINT

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, the Commissioner of Police, opposed the proposition and said a police chowki near Northbrook Gardens would not prevent incidents of rowdyism. Riots in the city have occurred on very minor incidents. In 1932 when riot occurred near C.P. Tank owing to the alleged discovery of tombs, a police station was close-by. Then again in 1936 a riot occurred at Byculla just opposite the Byculla Police station. He did not think, therefore, that a police chowki would prevent a riot. What was required was more men on the police staff to cope with the work in the city which was increasing owing to the expansion of the city.

Mr. M. N. Talpade supported the proposition.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani suggested to Mr. Nariman to add in his propcsition the words "either police station or police chowki," which Mr. Nariman agreed to do.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Case Against Ali Bahadur Khan Adjourned

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The case of Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of "Hilal", who stands charged under two sections of 500 and 153 for defamation and wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot came up before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. I. S. Haji, at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Mr. Thacker for the complainant Gulam Hyder Zarifkhan applied for permission to recall the complainant to examine further to show that accused had a motive in defaming him and Gulam Hyder Zarifkhan so far has not been examined on this point.

Mr. Alva for the accused objected to the complainant being recalled and submitted that section 540 Cr.P.C. does not apply to Gulam Hyder Zarifkhan who has been examined-in-chief and the accused has not cross-examined him but has reserved the cross-examination of the complainant.

The case stands adjourned to 18th instant.

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Note:—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

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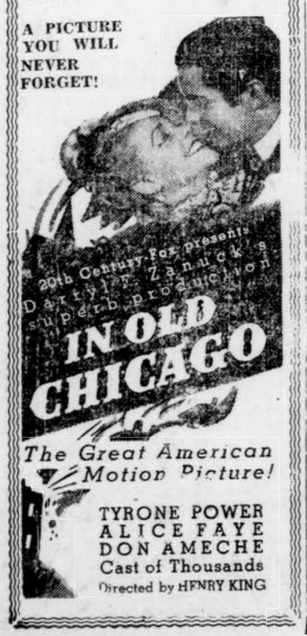

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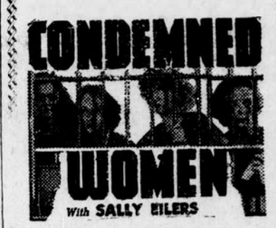

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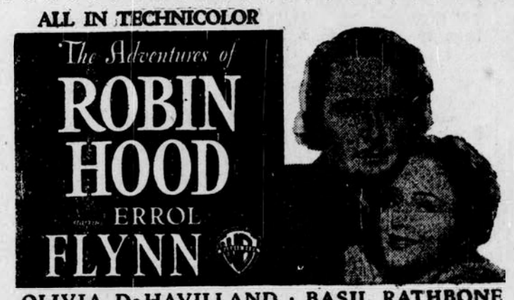

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TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The prohibition propaganda that was carried on on Tuesday and Wednesday last in the city, had no effect on the suburbs. Suburban bars and toddy booths made roaring business as crowds from the city flocked to the suburbs.

Throughout the two days, especially Wednesday being "Cocoanut Day" crowds of merry-makers from the city spent happy hours in Suburban toddy booths.

The toddy-tappers are mostly the residents of places outside British India and the trade they are engaged in is mostly hereditary and most of them will be unsuited for other occupation.

Though prohibition has its advantages, means must be found to alleviate the consequent unemployment amongst toddy-tappers.

"RADIANT YOUTH"

In July last I wrote on the inaugural meeting held at Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar. This meeting saw the birth of a new movement for city and suburban schools, planned on the lines of the Scout and Guide organisation, but devoted entirely to the promotion of health, caution and courtesy. The inspiration behind this movement was the enterprising Safety First Association of India.

The movement has met with great success in schools both in the city and the Suburbs. This has made the organisers start an Educational Supplement under the title of "Radiant Youth."

The supplement is to be published on the thirteenth of every month and the first issue will be out to-day.

Having had a preview of the supplement, I am sure the supplement will prove a great educational asset to the children throughout the city and suburban schools.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1938

ARMY INDIANISATION

The question of the Indian army, one financial aspect of which was the subject of a successful adjournment motion in the Central Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, came up again before the House on the following day in a different form. Some searching questions were asked about the statement recently made by Sir Philip Chetwode at the annual Indian Civil Service Dinner, to the effect that "those Indians now taking Army commissions were not quite of the right class." Mr. Ogilvie explained that the quotation from Sir Philip's speech, when divorced from the context, did not do justice to him, that he did not intend to cause reflection on anybody or the families of the candidates but that he merely said that some of the candidates presenting themselves were not of the right class to make officers in the Army. This was a feeble attempt to explain away a libel frequently levelled by the military authorities in India on Indian officers and probationers under training, that the average man among them had not the necessary aptitude for the higher posts in the Army.

False Accusation

This false and base accusation has been invariably made whenever the country has demanded speedier Indianisation among Army officers. Again and again the accusers allege that a large number of Indian officers either resign or seek transfer to some other lines. Now, everybody knows that in so far as there is any ground for the allegation, it is due mainly to the invidious discriminatory treatment meted out to Indian officers and to the wrong selection of candidates for training, not a few being selected less for their aptitude than for their presumed loyalty to the British interests. There are thousands among Congressmen and other nationalists who are fit to be trained for the highest posts in the Army. But they are studiously kept out, not because they are inefficient but because they may be too efficient to suit British imperialist interests. To cast a slur on their efficiency is to add insult to injury. Government themselves know that the charge of inefficiency is untenable. Challenged by a Congress representative to appoint a Committee of the House to find out why certain Indian officers resign or seek transfer to other departments, they declined to appoint such a Committee on the plea that the whole question was under the "most careful active and sympathetic consideration." Government have never ceased professing sympathy. But despite it Indianisation of Army officers is still progressing at snail's pace, where there is any progress at all.

Wanted Complete Control

The demand for a reduction in military expenditure is a most legitimate one, but the emphasis on this demand should not divert attention from the larger demand for Indianisation of the Army in every sense of the term, in the sense of an army manned and controlled by Indians in Indian interests. At present we are not only leagues behind this goal but are being positively hindered in a variety of ways from making speedy progress. Yet Swaraj would be inconceivable without complete Indianisation of the entire defence of the country. Progress in this respect should not be left to the mercy of the Government of India. Provincial Governments should do everything in their power to bring concerted pressure to bear on the Central Government to promote Army Indianisation. It does not require much imagination to see that Indianisation is even more important than mere reduction of the military expenditure and even more important than Indianisation is complete control over the Army by the accredited representatives of the people.

Rural Schools

A press communique issued by the Bombay Government states: "In response to its appeal to start voluntary schools, attempts are being made by public associations to start such schools on local initiative and on the principle of self-help. In some districts patriotic citizens have already registered themselves into primary Education Societies and have opened a number of schools in rural areas hitherto without schools." This is good news, indeed, as generally self-reliance, earnestness and economy are more conspicuous in private schools than in those conducted by Government or Local Boards. Where there is less efficiency in private schools it is mostly due to lack of funds, and Government have done well to relax their rules about grants to primary schools in rural areas. However, the whole scheme of aided schools should be judged by its net results. If the scheme brings into existence a sufficient number of efficient schools in rural areas, well and good. Otherwise Government and Local Board should see to it that these areas are well served. As we have often stated before, schools should be provided everywhere in the province with or without private enterprise.

Social Progress

The bills which Mrs. Lilavati Munshi proposes to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly reflect the considered views of enlightened India and as such are assured of wide public support. By her first Bill Mrs. Munshi seeks to end the scandal of marriages between young girls and elderly men. This practice is unfortunately more common, especially in the rural areas, than many of us are aware and though public conscience is sufficiently quickened to condemn such highly undesirable unions, it is yet unable to prevent them. There is no gainsaying the fact that such marriages must be banned for sheer humanitarian reasons. Such a ban will also indirectly help to end the traffic in minor girls. The other bill sponsored by Mrs. Munshi is aimed at abolishing polygamy in Hindu Society and closely follows the lines of the bill introduced by Mrs. Subbaroyan in the Central Assembly, which has already been hailed on all hands. It should, however, be noted that this Bill can best serve its purpose if Dr. Deshmukh's Bill permitting divorce in special cases becomes law. We trust members of the Bombay Legislature will lend their unanimous support to these bills and thus help the cause of social progress.

RESERVE BANK OF POLITICS

Wanted Powers To Examine Scheduled Banks

(By S. C. MAJUMDAR.)

In a country like America there is a system of a State audit of banks by which the Bank Examiner has got to examine the books of the various member banks and report to the Comptroller of the Currency. Moreover, before a bank is admitted into the Reserve Banking system, it has got to satisfy the Reserve Bank authorities in supplying detailed information about its capital, Directorate, officers, localities of business, the class of business and other information which the Reserve Bank might want. So detailed is the information as to include the details of the shareholdings of the directors and officers of the Bank as well as loans to directors and officers and the firms in which they are interested, details of advances against real estates and the number of depositors in various classes and the interest paid on such accounts as well as all other advances and the securities held against them, are also called for. In fact the Reserve Bank has got the power of refusing admission for membership to a bank if it is not satisfied about the financial condition of the applying Bank and the general character of its management

American Practice

In addition to the statements the applying bank has to conform to the following regulations of the Reserve Bank among others:

(1) Except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, such bank or trust company shall not cause or permit any change to be made in the general character of its assets or in the scope of the functions exercised by it at the time of admission to membership, such as will tend to affect materially the standard maintained at the time of its admission to the Federal Reserve System and required as a condition of membership.

(2) Such bank or trust company shall at all times conduct its business and exercise its powers with due regard to the safety of its customers.

(3) Such bank or trust company shall not reduce its capital stock except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board.

(4) Such bank or trust company, shall not except after applying for and receiving the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, establish any Branch, agency or additional office.

(5) Such Bank or trust company, except after applying for and receiving the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, shall not consolidate with or absorb or purchase the assets of any other bank or branch bank for the purpose of operating such bank or branch bank as a branch of the applying bank; nor directly or indirectly, through affiliated corporations or otherwise, acquire an interest in another bank in excess of 20 per cent of the capital stock of such other bank; nor directly or indirectly promote the establishment of any new bank for the purpose of acquiring such an interest in it; nor make any arrangement to acquire such an interest.

Every State Bank admitted to membership subject to this general condition, or admitted after August 15, 1924, when Regulation H, Series of 1924, was put in effect, must obtain the Board's permission before it opens a trust department or engages 'de novo' in trust business.

The Board of Directors of said bank or trust company shall adopt a resolution authorising the interchange of reports and information between the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which such bank or trust company is located and the banking authorities of the state in which such bank is located.

By an arrangement with the Comptroller of Currency various Reserve Banks get into touch with these reports and are in a position to know the true condition of such member banks. But in case of India no such requirements are there. As such even weak banks with a capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs are automatically admitted as a Scheduled Bank even though these Banks may not be in a sound condition which is not a very healthy practice.

License Warehousing System

It is no use charging the Reserve Bank with a responsibility which it can hardly perform without jeopardising the very basic principles of banking safety. The Indian money market has its own peculiarities and the peculiar methods adopted by various banks and private banks as well as Shroffs differ from one another. One of the greatest difficulty in the Indian money market is the absence of documentary bills and licensed warehouses. It is by do-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

TRUTH ABOUT KASHMIR

History Of Its Political Awakening

By Premnath Bazaz Ex-Non-Official Member Of Glancy Commission And Constitutional Reforms Conference (Kashmir.)

VI

Criticism of the proposed constitutional reforms on similar lines as that by the Muslim Conference was made also by other politically-minded bodies inside the State.

The Government received these criticisms with scant courtesy and proceeded with their proposals which were based on the recommendations of the Franchise Committee. An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Kashmir Muslim Conference which met at Sialkot on the 11th of February 1932 reviewed the situation and decided to "get the grievance redressed." The Working Committee dissolved itself and appointed Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas as the Dictator of the Muslims who should chalk out a programme of action if no understanding could be arrived at with the Government in this matter of vital importance. Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas sent a memorial to the Kashmir Government on 15th of February, 1934 in which he said that "the demand of the Muslims was full responsible government" as "unless there is a Ministry responsible to the country, no recommendations are carried out; for all laws and regulations and even Royal Firmans become dead letters no sooner they are issued unless there is popular check over the executive". The Dictator allowed fifteen days to the Government for a definite reply to his demand after which he thought "he was justified to presume that the influence of the representatives of the Muslim public, individually and collectively had failed to evoke the sympathetic consideration of the Government"

The Die Cast

A reply was received in time but it was indefinite about every thing except that "the Government was not prepared to discuss the constitutional reforms." The die had been cast. Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas, therefore, declared some form of civil disobedience in the country. The Government was prepared to meet with the contingency and responded with a repressive policy on a large scale. Hundreds of people were sent to jail again, some were shot dead and many exiled. Heavy fines were imposed on poor people. Punitive taxes were levied. But as the country was tired the civil disobedience movement could not last long. On 22nd April 1934 the Government published Regulation No. 1 of Sambat 1991. It was a kind of "Government of Kashmir Act" and contained the constitution of the Legislative Assembly which was ultimately granted to the people of Kashmir after they had passed through the ordeal of a heavy suffering and untold hardships. The Constitution was based on the conservative recommendations of the Franchise Committee.

Triumph At Elections

Though all classes of the people knew what it was worth and none was satisfied with it yet they wanted to give it a trial. Mr. Abdullah advised his countrymen to unite and face the reactionaries inside the Council. He did not himself stand for election. He considered it a breach of faith to leave his imprisoned colleagues in the lurch. The result of the elections proved that the repression by the Government had in no way demoralised his party, for they achieved a tremendous success at the polls and it became evident that the country reposed the same old confidence in them. The Muslim Conference' members form the opposition party in the Assembly now.

Inside the Assembly the representatives of various communities got an opportunity of knowing each other's views on different problems confronting the people of the State.

Assembly Walk-Out

Though in the beginning the Kashmir Government, like all other irresponsible Governments, made efforts to play the members of one community against the other to achieve their ends but the experience of three years inside the Assembly made the members wiser and in almost all national demands they have tried to act unitedly. Astonishment descended upon an unexpectant outside world when it read in newspapers in autumn 1936 that the entire bloc of the elected members with the solitary exception of one Hindu member walked out of the Kashmir Assembly as a protest against the unsympathetic attitude which was persistently maintained by the Government towards the public demands. This step was not taken at the spur of the moment but was a deliberate and pre-meditated move as these walk-outs continued for a number of days and all these members refused to take part in the discussions on the next year's budget when it was introduced in the Assembly by the Finance Member. Any one who is not closely in touch with the current problems of the various communities living in the State and derives his knowledge about Kashmir politics solely from the biased press reports emanating from prejudicial quarters would imagine that in a backward State where the atmosphere was surcharged with communal bickerings and narrow bigoted ideas based on religious fanaticism such co-operation between Muslim, Hindu and Sikh members of the legislature who have been elected to the House on communal tickets should be very difficult. And yet the fact is that all these members joined hands to present a united front to the Government which functions at present under the constant supervision of British imperialism. Commenting on this walk-out the 'Tribune' of Lahore wrote

"From the events that have happened in the Assembly during the last few days it is evident that there is a general awakening in the State and that the people can no longer be satisfied with the toy legislature, though it may be given the grand eloquent name of Praja Sabha."

When even after this strong, emphatic and unequivocal expression of popular resentment the attitude of the Government towards the demands of the people remained unchanged the majority of the members resigned from the Assembly. By-elections were speedily held by the Government but to their chagrin and disappointment all the candidates out of those resigned members who fought the election were returned to the Assembly by the popular vote.

(To Be Continued.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CANTON HOLOCAUST

The latest aerial bombardment of Canton seems to have exceeded all the former ones in sheer barbarity. The casualties of the last two days' bombing are officially estimated to have amounted to nearly 300 killed and 400 wounded! This inhuman holocaust seems to be the direct result of the desperate straits in which Japan is suddenly finding herself owing to the Soviet thrust on the Manchukuo border. She is evidently determined to try to coerce China by resorting to ruthless frightfulness before the inevitable Nemesis overtakes her. Such tactics, however, only succeed in steeling the Chinese people's resistance.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TRUCE.

"Official circles received the news of the Truce and Agreement with obvious satisfaction, while the man-in-the-street, who has been nervous at the prospect of a full-fledged Russo-Japanese war heaved a sigh of relief." So runs a Tokio message. Obviously the Japanese Government and the people of Japan did not want a war with Russia, because to fight the combined forces of Russia and China would have been certain national suicide. But the militarists have been trying to provoke a war with Russia partly to cover up their failure in China and partly to satisfy their lust for power. But wiser counsels have prevailed and the civilian elements have, for the time being, triumphed. M. Litvinoff has accepted the new Japanese proposals for the method of settling the Manchukuo-Soviet border, the basis of the demarcation work being, what was originally suggested by Russia, namely, the Russo-Chinese map of 1860.

MILLOWNERS AND PROHIBITION

The report that the millowners of Ahmedabad have agreed to help the local prohibition scheme by taking action against workmen who are found drinking is not wholly reassuring. Much depends upon what sort of action they take and what class of drinkers are concerned. It will not be wise for them to go farther than Government by penalising what the latter deem necessary to permit for the present. It will be better for them only to help Government in enforcing the law against unlawful drinking. They should also help Government by carrying on propaganda among workers and by providing wholesome recreational facilities in or near the mill compounds. Finally, they should see that the general conditions of work are such as do not create a craving for liquor.

BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT.

Sardar Mangal Singh's resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly asking for an inquiry into the working of the Broadcasting Department deserved a better treatment than it received. The inquiry was not meant to censure the Department. It was only meant to devise ways and means of making the Department more popular and efficient and to explore the possibilities of manufacturing radio sets in India. Several such inquiries have been made in Britain in recent years, and with good results. An inquiry in India might have done some good and could not have done any harm. But, unfortunately Government seemed to regard an inquiry as a censure of the Department, and some speakers, unwittingly or deliberately, gave the debate a communal turn. It is some thing, however, that Mr. Clow, Member for Communications, has promised to consider the feasibility of setting up a Standing Committee of the Assembly to deal with broadcasting. There need be no delay in appointing such a Committee.

RIGHT STEP

The decision of the Hyderabad State to make the mother tongue the sole medium of instruction in the middle schools for girls is a step in the right direction. Parallel classes having Hindustani as the medium will also be maintained in all those schools. The use of a foreign tongue for imparting education is now condemned by all educationists as being not merely unduly taxing to the student but also positively detrimental to the acquisition of knowledge. The Hyderabad Government should introduce the present reform even in boys' schools and thus bring the State schools in line with those in British India.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Time locks are on sale at all hair stores.

If you draw a pistol at a raffle there is no harm done.

If a man itches for fame it usually keeps him scratching.

Don't refuse to be a star just because you can't be the whole show.

A man always thinks he is good enough when he doesn't act worse than usual.

Music should be pretty well informed considering the number of music teachers we have.

作作-作作

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Three motions disallowed by the Governor-General were one by Maulana Shaukat Ali relating to bombing on the Frontier, and the other two by Sardar Singh relating to "racial discrimination" in the army and violation of Indian territory by tribesmen.

—Central Assembly Report.

* * * *

It is understood that the Australian Cricket Board has at last climbed down and permitted the wives of the members of the team now touring England to join their husbands there.

We, of course, were never in doubt regarding the result of this "Test."

* * * *

Prospects Of Federation Questions in Central Assembly. "Nothing to add", says Sir Zafrulla

—Headlines.

There will, however, soon be plenty to substract—from the Government of India Act.

* * * *

Mr. Huq declared in the Bengal Legislative Assembly that he commanded not only a majority but an overwhelming majority in the province.

It is interesting to note here that while the historic adjournment motion was defeated by 19 votes, the European bloc, which voted solidly for the Government, consisted of 23 members. Thus as far as the Indian members of the Assembly were concerned, the Bengal Premier commands a majority of *minus* four!

* * * *

But the Bengal Premier has anticipated us. For he fervently declared in the Assembly that no shame attached to his Government, if it had to rely for its existence not only on Indian but also on European members!

We agree. Like his majority, Mr. Huq's shame, too, is a minus quantity—or is it a quality?

* * * *

Criticising the working of the Broadcasting Department in the Central Assembly, Mr. N. M. Joshi observed that what he deplored most was not those faults but the Department's unwillingness to be efficient.

Method in their madness, eh?

* * * *

Mr. Ogilvie denied the existence of any ill-treatment of Indian Army officers and added that the whole question was "under the most careful, active and sympathetic consideration."

We seem to have heard those phrases before.

* * * *

Sir James Grigg in reply to a supplementary question regarding the present rupee ratio observed that the whole of the agricultural population of India would support the ratio, if only they knew the facts.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay Scott (European) pointed out that India was not yet sufficiently radio-minded and was, therefore, in need of foreign experts to train young Indians.

We are quite content to remain un-radio-minded.

* * * *

Much To Be Said For Each Side

Thus, a retired revenue official regarding the proposed Tenancy Bill.

There always is.

* * * *

The Mysore State Muslim League executive is understood to have adopted a resolution emphasizing that, in its opinion, the grant of responsible government in Mysore State by the transfer of sovereign power to the people even to any small extent and in any respect whatsoever would be disastrous to the country's interest.

The report that the newly formed Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly proposes to table a similar resolution, however, lacks confirmation.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S TEA TIME THOUGHT

When money "talks", it usually says "good-bye"!

* * * *

"I'm going to sack that chauffeur," he said, angrily. "That's thrice he's nearly killed me!"

"Oh, darling", said his wife, "couldn't you give him just one more chance?"

Russo-Japanese Armistice On Manchu Border

Official Announcement From Moscow

Commission To Carry Out Demarcation Work

Soviet-Japanese Agreement Said To Be Arrived At But New Outbreaks Still Feared

MOSCOW: August 10.

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN M. LITVINOFF AND SHIGEMITSU. FIGHTING WILL CEASE ON THE BORDER AT NOON ON THURSDAY. TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN THE POSITIONS OCCUPIED ON THE MIDNIGHT OF AUGUST 10.

A COMMISSION OF TWO SOVIET AND TWO JAPANESE-MANCHUKUO REPRESENTATIVES WILL CARRY OUT THE DEMARCATION OF THE FRONTIER. THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THE AGREEMENT.

THE OLD RUSSO-CHINESE MAP OF 1860 WILL BE USED AS THE BASIS OF THE DEMARCATION WORK.

Asked here whether Japanese militarists will abide by the diplomatic decision, it is opined that the situation is clearing, but it is by no means settled and does not preclude new outbreaks. It is still feared in some quarters in Moscow that the Japanese militarists are trying to provoke war with Russia.

A communique says that M. Litvinoff suggested that the Border Commission should include an arbitrator third power, but Shigemitsu did not agree. The communique declared that agreement has not yet been reached regarding the basis on which the demarcation Commission will work.

M. Litvinoff proposed that the basis should be agreements and the maps bearing the signatures of the plenipotentiaries of Russia and China. Shigemitsu suggested that other documents should be included but promised to refer the matter to Government.—Reuter.

SOVIET ACCEPTS JAPANESE PROPOSALS

TOKIO, AUGUST 11.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT M. LITVINOFF HAS ACCEPTED THE NEW JAPANESE PROPOSALS FOR SETTLING THE MANCHUKUO SOVIET BORDER DISPUTE.

AN ARMISTICE IS BEING ARRANGED. THE NEWS CAUSED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE LIVELINESS WITH ADVANCES FROM TWO TO FIVE POINTS.—REUTER.

SOVIET CLAIM CHANGKUFENG

Lines Between Troops Approximate Frontier Boundary

MOSCOW, Aug. 10.

Retention of Changkufeng height is claimed in a staff report from the first maritime army which states that repeated Japanese counter-attacks on August 9 were repulsed with heavy losses. Lines between the troops now approximate to the former boundary.

The only divergencies from the former line are one point where the Japanese thrust a two-hundred metre wedge into the Soviet territory and another point where there is a three-hundred metre Soviet wedge into Manchurian territory. Artillery fire continues along the whole front.—Reuter.

FIGHTING UPTO ARMISTICE HOUR

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

Soviet forces have also suspended hostilities though occasional gunfire is audible.

Japanese reports says that Soviet troops at 7-30 a.m. had resumed offensive, and fighting went on upto the Armistice hour close to the Shatsaoping height. When noon arrived, the roar of artillery and rifle fire and bursting shells which resounded over the Frontier in the past ten days came to an end.

Across the few hundred metres separating the two forces, Japanese troops could clearly hear Soviet soldiers chattering as both sides rested on their arms. The eve of Armistice witnessed bitter fighting with handgrenade warfare on both sides.—Reuter

JAPS. CEASE FIRE

TOKIO, August. 8.

The Japanese troops on the Manchukuo-Soviet border ceased fire at noon local time in accordance with the Armistice.—**Reuter.**

HOW TOKIO RECEIVED NEWS

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

Official circles received the news of the Truce and Agreement with obvious satisfaction, while the man in the street, who has been nervous at the prospect of a full-fledged Russo-Japanese war, is much relieved.

It is understood that once the Armistice is implemented, the next step will be to secure virtual demilitarisation of the disputed zone until it is demarcated.—Reuter

JAPANESE CLAIM

YUKI: August 10.

Although they admit that many of their trenches have been wiped out by Soviet artillery fire, the Japanese insist that all their positions along the disputed border hills are held.—Reuter.

JAPANESE RAID WUCHANG

White Chinese Bomb Tokio Ships

HANKOW, Aug. 11.

Over 600 people are estimated to have been killed in a big scale air raid by sixty Japanese 'planes on Wuchang in Hanyang. Over hundred Japanese 'planes participated in the raid, but only sixty reached their objectives owing to thick clouds obscuring the area.

Three bombs landed in the compound of the American Boone College at Wuchang and another just outside. The Boy Scout Headquarters and the Students Dormitory were demolished, and five college employees being killed.

Chinese aviation headquarters announce that Chinese 'planes carried out two raids against Japanese warships in the vicinity of Kiukiang and claim that at least ten were badly damaged.—Reuter.

Fr. Ambassador's Protest

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

The French Ambassador has protested against the recent bombing of French mission property at Canton.—Reuter's Special.

12 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

9 Hungarian Journalists Among Victims

BUDAPEST, Aug. 11.

Nine journalists are feared to have been killed when a 'plane in which they were passengers crashed near Debrecen..

It is understood that all of them were Hungarians and were travelling to Debrecen for an air rally from Budapest Three members of the crew killed.—Reuter.

German Plane's Non-Stop Flight To U. S.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

German Fockewulf condor aeroplane left Staaken aerodrome secretly at 7-53 p.m. (B.S.T.) last night on a non-stop flight to New York. The news was revealed this morning.—Reuter.

"AK" Over Notredam Bay

BOSTON, Aug. 11.

The German 'plane "AK" passed over Notredam Bay, North Coast, Newfoundland at 14/00.—Reuter.

NO LACK OF GOODWILL

Spanish Rebel Assurance To British Agent

LONDON, Aug. 11.

It is learned in London that the Burgos authorities have assured Sir Robert Hodson that the delay in replying to the British plan for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain is purely due to the very intricate nature of the document and there is no lack of goodwill on their part.—Reuter

AIR RAID ON VALENCIA

Machinegun Bullets Hits "Stanlake"

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Machine-gun bullets hit the British ship "Stanlake" and number of bombs were dropped in the course of an air-raid on Valencia by three 'planes from Majorca. According to a message from Valencia. No casualties are reported among the crew.—Reuter.

REBELS CLAIM ADVANCE

SALAMANCA, Aug. 11.

A communique claims that rebels advanced seven and half miles on a ten mile front in Estremadura to the North of yesterday's advance which also, it is stated, advanced further five miles on a wide front.—Reuter.

UNION CASTLE LINER AFFAIR

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Union Castle Steamship Company have issued a statement regarding the "Llandaff Castle" incident saying that a Dutch man-of-war (sloop) signalled to a Dutch tanker immediately ahead of the "Llandaff Castle" to stop by firing a blank shot.

It was not clear, however, which ship was intended to leave to. So the Commander of "Llandaff Castle" reduced the speed, but on seeing signal immediately proceeded full steam ahead.

Mesantime the usual Spanish Nationalist patrol, which was in the vicinity cruised round, but did not signal or interfere in any way.—Reuter.

MACDONALD MEETS PREMIER

Reports On Situation In Palestine And Malta

LONDON, August 11.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald had one hour's talk with Mr. Chamberlain and gave details of the latest situation in Palestine and Malta.—Reuter.

MACDONALD FLIES BACK TO ENGLAND

LONDON, August 11.

The Colonial Secretary Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, concluded his brief stay at Malta this morning when at 6-15 he left by Air to fly direct to Calshot.

As the Prime Minister will be remaining in London for some days for treatment of Nasal Catarrh by a specialist, Mr. MacDonald will have an opportunity, of discussing with him the situation in Palestine where he spent the week-end.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

400 Britishers Leave Country In Past 2 Months

LONDON, August 11.

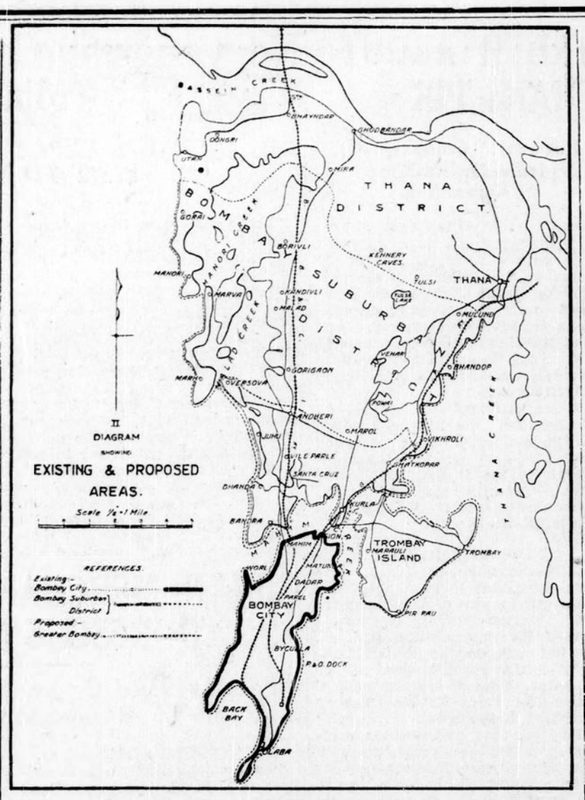
Under the scheme for providing assisted passages for emigrants to Australia, which was revived in March, more than 400 people left England to settle in Australia during the past two months.

Australian Government have already approved of nearly 2,000 passages. The scheme covers persons nominated by private individuals in Australia for all classes of work and by organisations for girls for domestic duties and boys for farms.

Assisted passages are also granted in special cases to emigrants with small amount of capital, who are prepared to find their own employment.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The painting of the First Earl of Winterton by Sir Joshua Reynolds valued at 10,000 sterling was cut from its frame and stolen from Earl Winterton's residence near Horsham.—**Reuter's Special.**



MAP OF GREATER BOMBAY WITH EXISTING AND PROPOSED AREAS

"GREATER BOMBAY" A 'FAIT ACCOMPLI'?

(Continued from page 1.)

the City Limits, they will be brought under one municipal control, unlike the suggestion made that Greater Bombay should work on the lines of the Greater London with local municipalities working under a Central Corporation.

When the suburbs are brought under the City limits, the City Police Act will apply and the Police can effectively deal with criminals, who now find asylum in the suburbs. Besides, when the suburbs come under the control of the Bombay City Corporation, the latter can develop them on the same lines as the city. Their taxes need not be suddenly brought into line with those of the City dwellers. After all, the Corporation has to invest some money at the outset. The question of raising a loan or getting it from the Government, or even the question of the City Corporation acquiring for itself Government land does not arise now. They re all matters of detail and could be thrashed out later.

Once the two Ministers are able to find that there are supporters of the Scheme, the Government machinery will move fast to make all the necessary changes needed. For example, the Land Revenue Code for the city of Bombay is different from the one applied to the suburbs. Then, again, the Police force in the Suburbs, which is under the Inspector-General, will have to be brought under the Commissioner of Police and their number increased several fold.

Though the Bombay Corporation will take charge of the present Municipal machinery in the Suburban towns, New Deputy Commissioners in charge of the development and improvement of the suburbs have to be appointed. The suburbs will have to have Presidency Magistrates' Courts, at least two of them. The extension of the jurisdiction of the original side of the High Court, to Greater Bombay will not take very long.

Figure Words Competition

CLOSES ON AUGUST 17

AT 6-0 P. M.

IN FLOODED AREAS

Village Markets Held In Boats

DACCA, Aug. 11.

The flood situation in the interior of this district has again aggravated since yesterday, water levels of rivers Padma, Dhaleswari and Meghna having risen abnormaly due to incessant rains for the last two days.

In villages, markets are being held in boats. Schools have been closed, and acute distress is prevailing among all classes of people.—United Press.

U. P. FLOOD RELIEF

LUCKNOW, August 11.

Incessant heavy rains are worsening the flood situation in Eastern parts of the United Provinces. Government have already sanctioned over rupees 50,000 for flood relief in Gorakhpur, Basti, Bahraich and Gonda Districts. Government have further given a free hand to the District Magistrates to take all necessary measures and spare no pains to alleviate the suffering of the people. They have also advised them to take non-official help in relief work.—A. P.

Communication By Boat Transhipment

BOMBAY, August 11.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, wires to the "United Press" from Lalmanirhat:—

"Through communication by boat transhipment between Bongaigaon and Bijni on the Lalmanirhat-Amingaon section of the E. B. Railway over the river Aie has begun from this morning.

Luggages and parcels up to the weight limit of the maund per package are being accepted."—United Press.

LIGHTWEIGHT OR WELTERWEIGHT?

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The leading American bodies, the New York State Athletic Commission and the National Boxing Association disagree what titles are at stake in to-night's fight, which was originally arranged for Amber's lightweight title.

The New York Boxing Association has announced that it would also consider it for Armstrong's welterweight crown but the New York State Athletic Commission has affirmed its decision being for lightweight..—Reuter's Special.

Children's Village In Bombay Suburb

HOME MINISTER'S SCHEME

Conference On Saturday To Co-ordinate Efforts

(From Our Special Correspondent)

A Children's Village, in the suburbs of Bombay, where the destitute children of the city could be housed and trained to possess a social setting and economic background, is contemplated by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay.

This was revealed in the course of a talk that I had with him regarding the proposed purchase of land at Trombay, that Mrs. Urmila Mehta referred to, at the meeting of the Beggar Problem Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

The problem of the children beggars and destitutes in the city is a very grave one and provisions made by the various charitable institutions in the city are inadequate. It appears that there are nearly 10,000 beggar children in the city itself and it is felt absolutely essential to co-ordinate the efforts of the various institutions with a view to give the best to these children so that they might be useful members of society in future, after getting out of the Homes.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE

The Home Minister has convened an informal Conference of the members of the Committees of the various Children's Aid Societies in the city to meet at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday to discuss the question of co-ordinated effort effectively to solve the Beggar children problem. There are more than half a dozen such societies. It is gathered that at these places, the authorities concerned, who have a very charitable outlook, feed these children and in some cases give them some sort of education, which does not come to the aid of most of these children in later ages. When they get out of these "Homes" many of them become helpless beings, neither helpful to Society nor to themselves.

THE SCHEME

It is, therefore, proposed by the Home Minister that all these children should be removed to a healthy place, outside Bombay, where the children will be divided according to their inclinations. Those who are fit to get education will be put in one institution, where special attention will be paid to their mental development. Those who have an aptitude to learn some industry will be put into an industrial school. Those suffering from mental deformity will be put in another institution.

For this purpose, it is proposed to acquire about 100 acres of land in the suburbs. The land could be acquired at a cheap rate from Government and all the different "Homes", most of which are not situated in healthy surroundings will be removed to the Children's Village.

MUNSHI'S VIEWS

The Hon. Mr. Munshi told me that he had been considering the line on which the problem could be effectively tackled for some time past He felt that the present arrangements were inadequate, especially in view of the fact that there were as many as 8,000 to 10,000 children, who were being exploited for beggary. It was a big problem and Mr. Munshi had not had time to study it from different angles. He, however, hoped to enlist the sympathy of the different institutions for his proposal. He felt that the only way by which the problem could be effectively solved was by organising a children's village, round about Bombay. It was no use, said Mr. Munshi, merely feeding and housing children upto a certain age on charity and then throwing them on society without a social setting and economic background. Most of these institutions were run on charities and Government grants and the highest possible result out of these should be brought out.

AUSTRALIANS MEET SURREY

Visiting Team Scores 204 For 4 Wkts. In First Innings

LONDON August 11.

The weather was sunny but the wicket was very soft at the Oval to-day. There was no play before lunch.

At the close Australians made 204 for 4 wickets, (McCabe 67).

DETAILS OF PLAY

The match between the Australian touring team and Surrey at the Oval started at 2-15 p.m.

TEAMS

SURREY

Homes, Garlandwells, Brooks, Gregory, Fishlock, Squires, Barling, Gover, Parker, Watts, Whitfield

AUSTRALIANS

McCabe, Barnes, Barnett, Brown, Fingleton, Fleetwood Smith, Hassett, White, McCormick, O'Reilly, Waite.

Surrey won the toss and put in the Australians to bat. 3,000 spectators were present.

Brown and Fingleton opened for the Australians and were batting with 6 and 9 respectively with the total at 15 for 0.

After a slow opening, the play enlivened and 50 of the innings was reached in 67 minutes. Gover was maintaining very fast pace, but was unlucky, the ball not rising. Batsmen were mistiming when spin bowlers were operating. At 64 Fingleton was cleverly caught at shortleg by Gover off Watts for 27.

McCabe joined Brown, but the latter was shortly afterwards out l.b.w. to Squires for 39 (74/2). Brown batted for 95 minutes for his 39.

This brought Hassett and McCabe together and they carried the score to 97 when Hassett, attempting a ball which kept low, was given l.b.w. to Gregory for 11 (97/3). McCabe and Barnes were batting with 20 and 2 respectively when tea was taken with the total at 102 for three wickets.

ATTRACTVE PLAY

Spectators increased to 4,000 on resumption after tea. McCabe was playing in attractive style but gave chances. Barnes was cautious until Squires lost his length, whereafter he batted in fine style forcing strokes from back foot. He was missed by Watts at cover when 32 McCabe reached his individual 50 in 90 minutes. The fourth wicket partnership between McCabe and Barnes yielded 93 runs in 80 minutes before McCabe was run out by a smart return from Fishlock for 67 (190/4).

McCabe batted for 105 minutes hitting six fours.

Barnes and Waite were batting with 47 and 4* respectively with the total at 204 for 4 when bad light stopped play half an hour before time. The play was not resumed.

SCORES

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)	
Brown, l.b.w., b Squires	39
Fingleton c Gover b Watts.	27
McCabe (Run out)	67
Hassett, l.b.w., b Gregory ...	11
Barnes (Batting	47
Waite (Batting)	4
Extras*	9
Total	204

PLEA FOR FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Ceylon Delegation Presents Case

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Ceylon National Congress Delegation has made a statement, outlining the Congress viewpoint. They urge the abandonment of the present committee system in favour of a system analogous to British Cabinet administration.

The Congress principally objects to "arbitrary powers inherent in three officers of the state, administering the departments of finance, defence and law" and expresses the opinion that the period of trial should now be regarded as over, and in view of the evidence given by Ceylon statesmen of ability to administer the island, full measure of self-Government should be awarded.—Reuter.

ORIGINS OF CIVILIZATION IN INDIA

Dr. Kalidas Nag On Importance Of Archaeological Research And Cultural Heritage

"The origins of civilisation in India could only be explored through archaeology and art which co-ordinate and correlate each other. Unfortunately this aspect is neglected by Universities", said Dr. Kalidas Nag of the Calcutta University addressing the Bombay Field Club on the "Value of archaeological research in India". Mr. R. G. Gyani, Assistant Curator of the Archaeological Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, presided.

Exhorting the members of the Field Club Dr. Nag said: "There is a bigger world beyond the text books. It is the noble role of youths to go ahead and investigate, so that the later generations may read a different history wherein it will be seen that Indian culture is inter-related, and that it is one of the oldest cultures of the world. Thereby you will also help the student abroad who is groping in the dark, to link up the pre-historic culture in Indo-China, Java and Mesopotamia."

He said that archaeological research depended upon the study of manuscripts, pictures, terracotta, coins, plates and stones of the past ages. Several priceless archaeological treasures of India had been carried away from the country. But India should not neglect her treasures which constituted her cultural heritage. He stressed the need to prepare a cultural map of India.

What the field-workers should aim at was to get the imprint of the decorations which such manuscripts had usually on their covers, or inside and sometimes on the accompanying wooden plaques. One could infer much from the school of painting which they denoted about the culture then existing.

Pictures of the Brahminical Buddhist, Jain, Rajput and Moghul schools supplied pictorial documents of the different eras.

Proceeding Dr. Nag said that Prof. R. D. Bannerjee who discovered the existence of the Mohenjo-Daro civilization in the Indus Valley had unravelled a new chapter in the history of Indian civilization by carrying it back to 4000 B.C. and not to 400 B.C. according to Vincent Smith! It was in 1924, when excavation was going on at high speed in Palestine, and Mesopotamia and when archaeology was passing through a veritable revolution, that this phenomenal field was opened by Prof. Bannerjee, thus restoring to India its legitimate place in ancient culture.

Subsequent excavations in Buxar (Bihar) revealed the same type of civilization in the Gangetic Valley.

Perhaps this civilization could be linked up with the Dravidian civilization in South India and elsewhere in India, and would prove to be the ancient pre-historic, pre-Aryan culture of India.

The recent discoveries of Paleolithic remains in Madras near Chingleput carried India to 10,000 to 5,000 B.C. Paleolithic age extended as far back as 100,000 years.

The culture of the Neolithic Age was preserved even to that day in the vicinity of Vindhyas in Chota Nagpur. The superstition of Aryans against crossing the Vindhyas was overcome by Agasthya who Aryanised Southern India and later created a Greater India in Sumatra, Java, etc, where relics of ancient Indian culture were preserved even to this day. A study in that field might establish links in the theory of a Greater India extending from the Near East to the Far East, Dr. Nag concluded.

TRUTH ABOUT SHAMI PIR

Not An Emissary Of Italy Or Ex-King Amanullah

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Recently, there have appeared reports in a certain section of the Press in the Punjab that the wife of Shami Pir, who lately tried to create trouble in Afghanistan, belonged to Germany, and that the German Government sent Shami Pir to upset the relations between the Indian and Afghan Governments.

A second report said that Shami Pir was sent out at the instance of the Italian Government who were trying to help ex-King Amanullah to regain his throne, and that it was with that idea, that he took shelter under the Italian Government.

NOT AN EMISSARY.

Enquiries made in this connection show that there is absolutely no truth in any of these reports. The circumstances concerning Shami Pir's appearance, and the sudden exit, on the Indian frontier, are too well-known to be repeated, but the semi-official paper "Islah" of Kabul, has been asserting that Shami Pir with large following and motor vehicles paraded the Frontier with the help of certain Maliks. After being unsuccessful in his attempts, he found that the tribesmen were hostile to him and his preachings, with the result that he had to run for his safety.

It is asserted in responsible quarters in Simla that Shami Pir has no connection of any kind with ex-King Amanullah, Italy or even for the matter of that, Germany, and that he is only one of the many products of certain interests that are interested in creating disaffection in Afghanistan.

As regards the report that the Afghan students now studying in Italy have been kept there at concession rates to help ex-King Amanullah, it is emphasised, that these students have been accepted by Italy quite in accord with the very friendly relations existing between these two countries, in the same way as many other Afghan students are studying in other European countries. There is no truth whatsoever in the report that certain Afghan students have been interned.—United Press.

No Congress Coalition Ministry For Sind

DR. GIDWANI EXPLAINS OBJECT OF HIS VISIT TO BOMBAY

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

"Those who think that the purpose of the Congress behind its opposition to the Sind Ministry is to bring about a change in the Ministry under any circumstances are absolutely mistaken", says Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee in a statement to the Press. He adds, "The Congress objective is to see that before Government gave effect to its new proposals regarding assessment, opportunity is given to the public and Khatedars concerned to put in their objections."

Regarding the possibility of a Coalition Ministry, he says that, "it is true that offers have been and are being made to the Congress for forming a coalition Ministry; but the Congress party has not accepted nor can it accept such offers. I have been personally strongly opposed to the formation of a Congress Coalition Ministry from the very start and still hold that view."

The object of his visit to Bombay, Mr. Choithram says, "is to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the draft agreement between the Ministry and the Congress regarding postponement of the operation of the Assessment orders for one year, as the Government requires ratification of the agreement by the Parliamentary Board." He denies that the visit has anything to do with the question of formation of a coalition ministry.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER TO RESCUE OF LANDLORDS

Sees No Need Or Justification For Statutory Regulation Of Rents

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The opinion that there is neither any justification nor any need for any statutory regulation of rents, and that the rates of rents should be allowed to be adjusted by factors of supply and demand, has been expressed by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a reply to a questionnaire issued by the Rent Enquiry Committee.

The Committee is definitely of opinion that no legislation in connection with regulation of house rents is necessary at present. The Rent Restriction Act was introduced, because there was the war condition, and after the close of the war, there was still conditions which made it necessary that some such Act should be in force. Since then, conditions have vastly improved. There has been a tremendous increase in the number of buildings. The rents have gone down and there have been amenities afforded in the suburbs like telephones, electric trains, good roads, etc., which have removed many of the impediments that stood in the way of migration to the suburbs. The Committee warns that if there is any interference with the natural course of rents, the result will be undesirable. It will not be only the landlord class which will suffer, but also the working and middle classes for whom evidently these efforts are being made.

With regard to public charitable trusts, the Committee draws the attention of the Enquiry Committee that there are various institutions of a charitable nature, which have adjusted their activities and expenditure on the basis of income accruing from the same. Any violent change in this basis would naturally affect their activities, cripple their resources and bring about serious dislocation in the services such institutions render to society as a whole.

The Committee do not consider that on an average, the present level of rents is high. The Committee further say that an increase in the housing accommodation is likely to lower the level of rents, and opines that in the near future, the rents will be lowered down even still more, as more and more construction work will go on.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Bad For Business

(BY KARL GRAYSON.)

There must have been thirty people in the hotel when Hiram reported that there was a leak in the plumbing in Room 23. Elmer cast a quick glance around the room, decided that most of the guests were about to depart for the beach, tennis courts, golf links or mountain trails, and wouldn't, therefore, be in immediate demand of anything. So he left the desk and followed Hiram up the stairs.

In the second floor corridor he met Bessie Brown, hostess and general complaint-receiver. He told her he was going to Room 23 to look at the plumbing, and asked her to hang around the desk till he got back.

The damage in Room 23 wasn't nearly as bad as Elmer feared. He told Hiram to go back down stairs and fetch up his tool kit. It was fifteen minutes before he had the leak repaired and was once more back in the lobby.

The room was deserted. Several guests were standing on the veranda outside. Hiram and Bessie Brown were not in sight.

Elmer went in behind the desk and opened up the showcase where he kept stored tobacco and chocolate bars and chewing gum. This was the time of day when he found time to enjoy an after breakfast cigar.

Reaching for one, he paused, his eye on the tin cash box that he kept on a shelf below the counter. There had been a ten-dollar bill and a five and two ones and some change in the box. Now only the two ones and the silver remained.

Elmer slowly drew out his cigar and stood thinking. He was sure that the larger bills had been there. He tried to think whether or not he might have taken them himself. He was positive that he hadn't, but he wanted to make sure before jumping to conclusions.

That was Elmer's most identifying trait; making sure of a thing before he reached a decision. It had taken him five years to decide about building the hotel. Folks wondered why he hadn't either built or sold his property years before. It was the most desirable land for the purpose anywhere around. It bordered on Lake Winnepesaukee, and there was over half a mile of white sandy beach shaded by huge pine trees, with a small cove at one end that was a natural harbour. Elmer had deliberated five years because he wanted to make sure a summer hotel would prove a paying proposition.

Elmer stood with his elbows on the top of the show case thinking hard, twirling the lighted cigar around and around between his pursed lips. The loss wasn't great, but it would never do to have a thief among his employees, nor among his guests, for the matter of that. He thought of Hiram and Bessie and the girls who waited on tables and the chambermaids and the bellboys and the outside men. Then he thought of the guests. He knew the guests far better than they suspected. They took him for a rube and he let it go at that. He knew the value of pleasing guests, letting on that you thought they were funny and smart and clever.

After awhile Bessie came in and Elmer gave over the desk to her and went outside. He knew he had a job on his hands identifying that thief. The thing to do, he supposed, was report the matter to Lon Davis, the local chief of police. If the amount had been larger it would probably prove great sport to lock all the guests in the hotel and conduct an investigation the way they did in the movies.

This thought, however, was only fleeting. It might irritate some of the guests. Be bad for business. No sense in that. Elmer strolled around to the garage. The thing to do, he guessed, was to conduct his own investigation in his own way.

Elmer was smart and shrewd, but he didn't discover who had taken the money. Not that summer. Failure annoyed him, made him feel foolish and frustrated. Off and on during the winter that followed he thought of the robbery, and cursed himself for an idiot because he had been too dumb to apprehend the thief.

He fancied the thief and others were having a fine time laughing about it.

Still, he managed to put the matter out of his mind when spring came. There was plenty of cleaning and repairing and painting to be done. About the middle of June things were ready and Elmer opened up. Guests began arriving almost at once. By July 1 the place was almost filled. Many of those who came this year had been here before and there was much friendly talk between Elmer and those he remembered. Folks liked Elmer, despite the fact that he was a rube, and were always flattered when he remembered their faces and called them by name.

On July 4 the final party arrived to fill the last remaining rooms. Among them was a youth named Sid Cowen, who, Elmer recalled, had been present the year before. Cowen was a jovial, talkative sort, who considered Elmer less than intelligent. Almost the first thing he said was: "Well, Elmer, old sock, did you catch the thief who stole the fortune from your cigar box?"

"Nope", said Elmer shortly. He could stand most anything but to be kidded about his failure to apprehend the thief. Cowen grinned broadly. "Ought to hire a detective. Can't have things like that happenings. Bad for guests."

That afternoon Elmer called Lon Davis. When the officer arrived, Elmer told him to arrest Sid Cowen. "Don't make no fuss. Can't afford to annoy the guests. You see, I know Cowen's the man because I never told a living soul about that money being stolen, yet he asked me if I'd caught the thief."

(Copyright.)

Mysore Deportation Orders

Sardar And Kripalani Hold They Violate State-Congress Pact

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani, the authors of the Agreement between the Mysore State and the State Congress of Mysore, who were recently interviewed by the President of the Mysore State Congress at Wardha are understood to be disappointed over the recent deportation orders passed by the State against certain political workers.

According to information received here, it is stated, they hold the view that the deportation orders ought to have been cancelled in accordance with the terms of the Agreement and that the Mysore State had, in passing the orders, substantially broken the pact.

With regard to the future, it is reported, the two leaders advised the State Congress to go slow and not to precipitate matters, as in the event of the renewal of the struggle the burden of convincing the people that they were in the right would fall on them. In case of renewing the struggle, they were advised to take public opinion into their confidence.

In their opinion, the recommendation of the Reforms Committee, if satisfactory, would give the State Congress greater and greater strength which might obviate further sufferings and sacrifice; if unsatisfactory, that would be a major issue which would give them greater strength and better justification for the renewal of the struggle.—United Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Subedar-Major and Hon. Captain Narayan Kadam, Sardar Bahadur, O. B. I., A. I. R. O., is appointed Indian A.-D.-C. to Governor of Bombay, from 16th June 1938.

Governor of Bombay, has appointed Mr. J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., to be Secretary to the Governor.

Mr. J. Simmons, a Superintendent of Police in Bombay City, is appointed to the Indian Police, from 11th April 1937, and Governor of Bombay has appointed him to be a Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from that date.

Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, reverting Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, LL.B.

Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. M. N. J. Shaikh, LL.B., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, West Khandesh, reverting Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, LL.B.

Dr. (Miss) S. M. Telang, Officiating Medical Officer in charge of Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, is granted earned leave for ninety days from 15th August 1938.

Dr. (Miss) G. N. Vazifdar, to officiate as Assistant Medical Officer, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.

Rao Sahib S. G. Pandya, L. C. E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.) B S E., Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, vice Mr. N. V. S. Murti, B.A., B.E., I.S.E.

On relief by Rao Sahib Pandya, Mr. N. V. S. Murti, B.A., B.E., I.S.E., to be Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, relieving Mr. A. D. Telang, B.E., B.S.E., of the officiating charge.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on his services being replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Khan Saheb A. E. Kately, Officiating Superintendent, Government Prison Farm, Visapur to officiate as Superintendent, Thana District Prison.

Services of Mr. F W. O'Gorman of the Indian Police are placed at disposal of Government of India for employment as Central Intelligence Officer, Bombay.

Dr. J. L. Saldanha to officiate as Assistant Professor of Pathology at Grant Medical College, Bombay, from the date of this Notification.

A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Executive Meeting At Nagpur On Sept. 16.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has announced that a meeting of the Working Committee of the T. U. C. will be held at Nagpur on September 16 and will last for two days.

The agenda of the meeting will be circulated in due course. Messrs. R. S. Ruikar, V. R. Kalappa and R. W. Fulay, local Labour leaders have agreed to make the necessary arrangements for holding the meeting at Nagpur.

PENALISING ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES

Nip The Bill In Bud, Pleads Mohanlal Saxena

SIMLA, August 10.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central), has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Among the Official Bills introduced on August 8 in the Central Legislative Assembly the one which deserves public notice most, is the one introduced by the Army Secretary, to amend the Criminal Law of the land.

The statement of objects and reasons clearly states that, it is designed to penalise activities directed to dissuade would-be, recruits from taking part in any war in which the British Empire become engaged.

It may be recalled that during the last three years I and other Congress friends have several times tried to move in the Assembly resolutions expressing the popular view that under the existing circumstances it would not be conducive to her best interests for India to participate in any war in which Great Britain may be engaged, but every time the Governor-General in exercise of his special powers disallowed it, on the ground that its discussions would be detrimental to the public interest.

The introduction of this Bill will give the Assembly an opportunity to discuss this important question, namely, the attitude of India in the next war in which the British Empire may be involved. The attitude of India in the next war is bound to have far-reaching consequences not only to itself but to the whole world. I am convinced that the bulk of public opinion in this country is opposed to India's participation in any war in which Great Britain may be involved and as such I would like the Bill to be nipped in the bud; but if there be any substantial number of members who have any doubts, it may be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

At all events, I hope public bodies and the Indian press will lose no time in expressing their views on this vital question.—United Press.

Burning Of Mosques In Burma

NEW DELHI, August 11.

Maulana Ahmed Said, Secretary of the Jamait-Ulme-i-Hind, has sent a telegram to the Viceroy inviting His Excellency's attention to the reports from Burma about the atrocities committed on the Muslims and looting of Muslim shops there.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—As a Financier, Jeff Has Morgenthau Lashed to the Mast

By BUD FISHER

OH, BOY! I MUST RUSH AND TELL JEFF THE GLAD NEWS! HE WON A CAR!
JEFF, YOU WON! YOU WON THE CAR! WHERE ARE THE TWO TICKETS YOU BOUGHT FOR TWENTY CENTS?
YEP, THIS IS THE WINNING TICKET ALL RIGHT, 38861. A BRAND NEW EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLAR CAR! THINK OF IT!
WELL, AIN'T CHA SURPRISED? AIN'T CHA GLAD? WHAT'S THE MATTER?
I'M JUST THINKIN' WHAT A FOOL I WAS BUYING THIS OTHER TICKET!
7-16

COLD, PURE AND HEALTH GIVING

is the air where Norwegian cod fisheries are carried on. The cod liver oil is extracted from the fresh livers a few hours only after the fish have been caught.

This accounts for the outstanding quality of Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, which is practically free from any taste or smell and has a pure, limpid appearance.

Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil cures and prevents rickets, develops strong bones and teeth, and fortifies the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs.

The genuine oil is controlled by the Norwegian Government and accompanied by a Certificate of Control.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Motoring & Aviation

When Shall We Have Swadeshi Motor Cars?

The idea of starting an automobile industry in India will be further advanced when the Provincial Ministers meet in Bombay by the middle of this month. Sir M. Visvesvarayya, in his exhaustive note on the subject published a few days ago feels confident that this industry can be successfully started in India to the great benefit to its people.

Sir M. Visveswarayya explained his ideas in his book first published in 1934 in regard planned industrial progress and put them in the form of definite propositions. The book has now gone through its second edition. Among these was the proposal of building the motor car industry with the help and patronage of provincial and the Central Governments.

According to Sir M. Visvesvarayya one and a half crores of rupees are required for a modern automobile plant for manufacturing 10,000 cars and 500 trucks a year. The industry will be in full working order within three years. The importer of a car in India pays as much as Rs. 1,000 in the form of the cost of packing, ocean freight, sea insurance, import duty and port charges, etc. All these charges will be eliminated by the manufacture of cars in India itself. The price of a medium size car will not exceed Rs. 1,800 and the factory price will be Rs. 1,250. Thus the purchase of an Indian car will nearly save Rs. 1,000, if this industry is started in India and is encouraged by the people and the Government.

If the Provincial Governments can contribute Rs. 50 lakhs as share capital, the remaining one crore may be forthcoming from the Indian public. India must have her own Swadeshi cars and trucks as soon as possible.

COMING AIR RALLY AT KARACHI

Camp To Be Erected For Competitors

An elaborate programme has been drawn up for the forthcoming air rally to be held in Karachi on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the new administrative building at the air port, details of which, as they now stand are as follows:—

Flying Club machines are to land in formation, one club at a time, at intervals of one minute, in front of the main building after the opening ceremony has been performed. They will then be inspected.

The rest of the day on December 5 will be devoted to a ground-display organised by the Director of Civil Aviation.

On December 6 a series of competitions will be held throughout the day and a conference may take place before lunch. A dinner to which prominent citizens in Karachi are to be invited, will be held the same night in the airport building and to which His Excellency the Governor of Sind and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur have been invited as the principal guests.

At the dinner the Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy and the prizes for the various competitions held during the day, will be presented by His Excellency the Governor of Sind.

Invitations have been extended to the Flying Clubs in Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements and Egypt to attend the rally as the guests of the Aero Club at Karachi.

The Royal Air Force at Drigh Road have allowed the use of their aerodrome for landing purposes and on December 5 after the opening ceremony of the airport building, the various club machines will be sent off at one minute intervals, in formation.

His Excellency the Viceroy has agreed to present a cup to the Club which makes the best formation arrival, and the Committee of the Aero Club of India have agreed to present a cup for one of the competitions.

In order to provide sufficient accommodation, a camp will be erected near the aerodrome and other facilities arranged for competitors.

Karachi Club Awarded Sassoon Cup

The Aero Club of India and Burma have unanimously decided to award the Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy for the year ending December 31, 1937, to the Karachi Aero Club. The Trophy will be presented to the Club by H. E. the Governor of Sind at a dinner which is to be held on the occasion of the Central Rally of Flying Clubs at Karachi on December 6, 1938.

This beautiful Silver Trophy, containing 160 ounces of silver, together with a cash prize of Rs. 3,000 was given by Sir Victor Sassoon to be awarded to that Flying Club in India, affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma, which had done the most to promote the interests of civil aviation in India through the Flying Club movement. The trophy was designed and produced by Messrs. Skinner and Co., of Bond Street, London.

GREATEST OF ALL TIMES JUST AHEAD

Henry Ford Offers Rosy Forecast

This generation, according to Henry Ford in a recent interview, will see "the greatest era the world has ever known."

Ford proposed that industry should combat unemployment by providing technical education for the youth of the nation.

"I am glad to see that finance is waking up in one respect", he said, "and moving in the right direction by recognizing grain, such as wheat and corn, as the true basis of wealth.

"I have noticed over a period of 60 years that prices of wheat and corn have varied but little. Such products of the soil are real wealth, provided the crop is reasonably curtailed so that it will have a value.

"After all, money is simply a token of what has been done: it is worthless unless it represents something. Gold in itself is not a very useful metal. In the first place, it is scare, and while it glitters and makes very pretty jewellery, it does not wear well.

"I feel the present generation will see the greatest era this world has ever known. Science, inventions and mechanical improvements are making things easier for us, and out of leisure comes civilisation."

Ford Establishes Another Sales Record

In a press communique just issued by the Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, it is confirmed that sales of the Company during July constitute a new all time record: July 1938 now standing as their "Biggest July on Record". The previous "biggest July" was that of 1935, the biggest year in the history of the Company.

FALLACY OF JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

(Continued from page 14.)

mittee were faced with a difficult choice. Were they to allow a province and in the present instance not even a province but an individual whose representative capacity in his own Party was doubtful, to endanger the healthy control of the Working Committee? In Indian affairs to-day, is the principle of ministerial joint responsibility of greater importance than the principle of central and unified control over the provinces? We have already shown that the central control represents more extensive and comprehensive democracy without which India will fall into so many jarring, nay warring geographical units.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

Then what are the facts of the case could any province with its own resources of men, money and prestige have fought the elections successfully for the Congress? Will a single province unaided by the centre, be able to resist the authority of the Governor, Viceroy and the Whitehall? The general voter in the provinces did not vote for any particular regional Congress organisation or any individual Congressman, but for the Congress and its policies. The Congress as a whole is therefore responsible to him. Now it is a fact which may be ascertained at any time, that the general voter has full confidence in the central Congress organisation and the Working Committee. When, therefore, most of the provincial strength for fight and resistance comes from the centre, the control of the centre democratically elected becomes a supreme democratic principle in politics.

Let us, however, analyse this principle of joint responsibility of the Cabinet. It is not a fundamental conception of democracy. It is only one of the important devices for the convenient and smooth working of democratic institutions. A convenient legal or constitutional device can not override political exigencies. This is recognised the world over. But those who have learnt their lessons in democracy and government from text books and reports and not from actual life and political experience gained through strenuous action and a prolonged fight, may not be blamed if they install a minor principle in place of honour, irrespective of the political requirements of the situation. As India is situated to-day, any loosening of the central control will not only be disastrous for the whole of India but also for the component parts. The parts whenever they are controlled, are controlled in their own interest. Such action that saves smaller units must not be confused and confounded with arbitrary interference and control. It is not fascism but the fulfilment of democracy.

The Congress however stands by the democratic device of joint responsibility. It will resist any invasion of it. What has been done in C. P. will never be considered the rule, but a painful exception. Hard cases make bad law. The Congress will not allow this hard case to be made as a precedent for bureaucratic action. The Congress, as is well-known, has fought for joint responsibility.

MAJOR QUESTION AT ISSUE.

However the question of joint responsibility forms only a minor part of the C. P. affair. It was quite possible for Shri Rajendra Prasad to as the three Mahakoshal Ministers to resign, when called upon to do so by the Governor, under protest. That he did not give such an advice only shows that constitutional considerations were not thought of at the time of a serious political crisis which, if it had not been successfully met with, would have greatly impaired Congress authority and prestige. But supposing Babu Rajendra Prasad had advised resignation under protest, will that have saved Dr. Khare? Will, in that case, the Working Committee have refrained from passing the resolution that it did characterising the conduct of Dr. Khare and declaring him unfit to hold any office of trust or responsibility? Those who think like that, have completely failed to understand the political significance of the whole of the C. P. crisis. Such misunderstanding of a purely political issue and its confusion with constitutional clap trap is quite understandable in the case of the liberal or moderate section of the press. They have always tried to measure big political issues with their legal and constitutional footrule. They did this when the Congress put conditions for the acceptance of office.

ANGLO-INDIAN COMMENDS.

In contrast to this the Anglo-Indian press, whenever it wants to understand political issues, understands them without being obsessed by legal and constitutional considerations. In the present case the 'Statesman' has very clearly brought out the political implication of the action taken. It says: "As a party it (the Congress) worked for its policy all over India and has won the remarkable success of having seven Governments in power to carry out that policy. In those provinces we must assume, the ministers are where they are because of Congress policy and activity and support. As a natural consequence of the situation they must look to the Congress High Command for directive ideas. The Congress inevitably regards the seven ministries and their followers as seven divisions of an army working to general plans with such modifications, decided by the commander, as local conditions make necessary." What the 'Statesman' has clearly expressed is not as clear to some Indian papers. Is it because they are anxious to be more English than the Englishman himself?

GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The part of the Working Committee's resolution that deals with the Governor's action has also come in for considerable criticism. Nobody denies that the Governor in dismissing the Mahakoshal Ministers was acting within the letter of the constitution. What is blamed is not his legal action but his political action. He was asked for time and was told that the Congress authorities were to be consulted. He would not allow time to his colleagues in administration. It was constitutionally possible for him to advise Dr. Khare not to insist on his resignation and that of his two colleagues. Any way he was not called upon to turn night into day. This must be considered as indecent haste. Such haste cannot be without some political motive.

The Governor could not have been unaware that by his resignation Dr. Khare might have lost the majority that supported him in the Party. He could have taken advantage of this fact and dissuaded Dr. Khare from insisting upon immediate acceptance of his resignation. Nay the Governor would have been entitled to delay acceptance till it was clear to him as to who, in fact, commanded clear majority in the Party. When Dr. Working Committee resigned again the Governor had to wait for the decision of the Party before he called any body to form the new Cabinet.

THE CONTRAST.

The Governors of U. P. and Behar kept the resignations of their respective Cabinets in February last, pending for more than a fortnight. The Premiers could have insisted upon the acceptance of resignation. They showed due courtesy. From Governors the Congress expects the same courtesy. In the constitution the Governor's position is described as one of friend, helper and guide. The Governor failed to give the right lead and guidance to Dr. Khare. What could be his motive? In politics and social conduct, external action alone can be a guide to motive. There is no other thermometer to discover and measure human motives. The adverse remarks contained therefore in the Working Committee's resolution against the conduct of the Governor are fully justified.

We have tried to discuss the whole question from the point of view of general democratic principles as they apply to a dynamic political situation. We believe that the Working Committee took the minimum necessary action and violated no principles of democracy. Its action is consistent with the best traditions of democracy the world over. To charge the Working Committee with using dictatorial and fascist methods is to purposely misunderstand its action. We also believe that if a reference is made to the A. I. C. C. or a general plebiscite is taken on this question the Working Committee's action will be overwhelmingly endorsed. We believe that any other attitude of the Working Committee would have been a betrayal of the trust democratically reposed in them.

Viceroy To Visit Kashmir

SIMLA, August 11.

A communique states His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Brabourne, proposes to leave Simla early in October on a visit to Kashmir, and to arrive in New Delhi on the 22nd October, 1938. —A. P.

Savarkar's Sind Tour Programme

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

A six-day tour programme has been chalked out for Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who is arriving here on September 1, 1938. In the course of his tour, he will visit Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur.

He will leave for Bombay on September 6 via Hyderabad.—United Press.

"Born with Liver Trouble and Rheumatism."

There is nothing like deep-seated liver trouble and rheumatism to pull you down. Thousands of sufferers are enduring pain and misery—quite unnecessarily.

They, too, can benefit as Mr. C did—"I have distributed to a few of my business friends a supply of Fynnon Salt," writes Mr. C. "My friends, suffering from kidney trouble, gout, etc., are all *cured and about again*. As for myself—I was born practically with liver trouble and rheumatism. Since taking Fynnon Salt I am a new man and my only complaint seems to be 'a grand appetite' and full of energy."

Fynnon Salt neutralises uric acid, and brings quick relief from pain. Why? Because a dose of Fynnon Salt in a tumblerful of water every day equals in medicinal effect three glasses of the mineral spring waters found at famous spas. These curative waters contain natural mineral salts which cleanse the system of poisonous impurities. People travel miles to these spas at great expense. Now, in your own home with a bottle of Fynnon Salt and water, you can get similar benefits. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. KF 619

KARACHI'S PRIVILEGE

Will Witness First Air Rally In India In December

KARACHI, August 10.

The citizens of Karachi will have the advantage of witnessing the first "air rally" in India which is coming off in the first week of December 1938, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the new administrative buildings at the air ports. Aero clubs in India, Burma, Ceylon and the Strait Settlements are expected to join.

His Excellency the Viceroy has agreed to present cups for competitions.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and His Excellency the Governor of Sind have been invited as principal guests.—United Press.

what's all this talk about H.V.M. vanaspati?

H. V. M. Vanaspati is marvellous for cooking—it is absolutely pure and it makes food far more delicious and extra nourishing.

You say it is absolutely pure. How do you know that?

That sounds interesting. What can I use it for?

Because it's made from the best refined Indian vegetable oils—a wonderfully nourishing form of food—and because the Government Analyst of Bombay has awarded it a Certificate of Purity.

You can use H.V.M. Vanaspati for frying, making sweetmeats, spreading on chappatis, flavouring rice and for every other kind of cooking.

Well I'll buy some to-day and give it a trial.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

C. P. Affairs

Mr. B. F. Bharucha addresses the following Open Letter to Gandhiji:—

My dear Gandhiji.

Your recent statement on Dr. Khare's dethronement has surprised and grieved some of your best friends and admirers.

Gandhiji in defending the indefensible, you have given expression to views and sentiments, which are so much unlike those of Gandhiji of 1921 or 1931-32. It is painful to think of this digression. But, you love Truth; and wish to know what your loyal supporters, and not blind followers, think and feel about your utterances and actions. And hence this open letter to you, my dear Gandhiji.

What has been your fight, all your life, Dear Gandhiji? You found people in South Africa and in India in thraldom. You devised a new method of non-co-operation, non-violent and truthful, to attain their freedom. The world has witnessed, with pride and delight, your herculean struggle for Indians' and India's Freedom.

You have kindled a new life, a new spirit in India to love and fight for Freedom, even at the sacrifice of their time, money, energy position and power. But, your recent statement on the C. P. Chapter denies even to a Premier of a Province his legitimate freedom to send away such of his disloyal Ministers, as he, the Premier, had appointed.

Gandhiji, you talk of fighting British Imperialism with Congress forces acting like an army; and you assert, that, as such, it (the Congress) ceases to be democratic (!). The Central authority possesses plenary powers, enabling it to impose and enforce discipline on the various units." May I know, Sir,

(1) When has the Working Committee been invested with these dictatorial powers, please?

(2) And is the Working Committee an Elected Body?

(3) Was this Plenary Power of the Working Committee embodied in the Congress Manifesto, when the Congress, went to the Polls?

(4) Is British Imperialism to be fought by the spontaneous opposition of the masses? Or by the centralised power of the self-appointed Working Committee?

(5) Are you going to train your men for legislative and administrative work by giving them freedom? Or by keeping them in thraldom?

(6) What will endure in a fight to a finish with the British Imperialism? The opposition dictated and led by a Centralised Authority? Or the unbending determination and action of a trained Democracy?

Dear Gandhiji, Your one central aim is to end British Imperialism. For that purpose you suggest that the Congress ceases to be democratic! My dear Gandhiji, Democracy has been the very breath of your life, all this time. Your present suggestion savours of expediency—in other words, the end justifies the means. That is Jesuit-like, and not Christ-like, my dear Gandhiji.

You talk of discipline as the supreme need of the hour. And you condemn Dr. Khare for his indiscipline by going to the Governor with his resignation, instead of tendering it to the Working Committee.

My dear Gandhiji, is it true

(1) That Dr. Khare called on you at Shegaon for advice and guidance in regard to the ministerial tangle, on two occasions in June last?

(2) Is it true, that on both these occasions, you declined to give him any advice in the matter?

(3) As the ex-officio President of the Congress, as the recognised Dictator of the Congress, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Congress Army, that is fighting British Imperialism, was it an act of discipline on your part to turn away the C. P. General in this fashion?

(4) And having twice refused to give Dr. Khare the right advice, was it proper for you Gandhiji, to condemn Dr. Khare for his "error of judgment"?

(5) Will you kindly point out a single instance in the military history of any nation, where a responsible Commander-in-Chief having twice denied to his General the right advice at a critical time, takes part in court martialling the General, and recommends even his dethronement?

(6) And even when the General admits his error of judgment and expresses his regret; and where the error has cost no loss of life, property and power; and where the Congress prestige is maintained by the admission of the error, and by the resignation of premiership by Dr. Khare; for the Working Committee to pursue his condemnation, even then, savoured not of enforcement of discipline, but a clear determination and demonstration of Despotism, which has betrayed the best traditions of the Indian National Congress.

My dear Gandhiji, please excuse me for this frank expression. But just consider the other side of the shield.

(1) The Working Committee is not an elected body.

(2) You, sir, are not even a four anna member of the Congress

(3) In so doing, are you observing the Congress discipline, please?

(4) The Congress Legislators have been elected by the masses.

(5) These Legislators have elected their own Leader and Premier

(6) For a democratic Working Committee, the right course was to have asked the C. P. Congress Legislators to convene their own meeting, elect their own Chairman, and give their own independent opinion about Dr. Khare's action

(7) If their opinion was found faulty, these Legislators could have been asked to send their deputation to the Working Committee, either to convince the latter or be convinced by it.

In the latter case, the Congress Legislators have to revise their decision.

(8) That would have been a clear democratic procedure.

(9) But, to talk of Parliamentary mentality having come to stay, and violate the parliamentary procedure at every stage; and to justify this violation as an act of Discipline, is, to say the least, the establishment of a Brown Oligarchy in place of the White Bureaucracy in India.

Barring some recent exceptions, Gandhiji, you have the vision to perceive your error, and have the courage to own it and rectify it. Pray, reflect and revise your present policy, for the cause of true Democracy and of suffering dumb humanity.

II

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the various speeches delivered by N. B. Khare the ex-Premier of C. P. the stand he takes is mainly on democratic principles. If that be so, let us consider what a true democrat would have done when faced with a like situation..

It was essential for him to call a meeting of the Congress Assembly Party and place before its members all the facts and the decision he and his colleagues had arrived of tendering their resignation. As he was elected Leader and Prime Minister by this party, it was their specific consent that need have been binding.

Instead of adopting the democratic procedure as a democrat, we find him racing from his own residence to the Government House all throughout the night carrying on his ill-advised plan under cover of darkness. To-day he makes a grievance that he was asked by the Working Committee to resign at midnight, while he himself was responsible to sack the three Ministers who refused to resign and stood by their pledge, at the dead of the night.

It is not the Working Committee or the Parliamentary Sub-Committee that have behaved in the fascist manner, but the behaviour of Dr. Khare was typically Hitlerian when he carried out his purge.

From the points enumerated above it is clear that Dr. Khare has in no way adopted democratic methods of which he makes so much, in handling the situation.—Yours, etc.,

VIMALANAND S. NADKARNI.

Muslim Dissolution Of Marriage Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been carefully watching and taking notes of the criticism of the Muslim Marriage Dissolution Bill in the Press. The bill has been circulated for eliciting public opinion and it is only proper that individuals and societies should express their views about it. It is in the light of these opinions that the Legislative Assembly would review, amend, accept or throw out this bill. It is not necessary for me to come out to answer each and every criticism that is made against this Bill at this stage. But from the trend of criticism of some societies I feel that there are certain misunderstandings and misapprehensions which must be removed early. Recently the Secretary Arya Yuvak Sangha Sabha Delhi, and the Secretary Arya Samaj Gonda have kindly sent to me the Resolutions passed by their respective bodies. The first says "This meeting—looks upon Mr. Kazmi's 'Shariat' Bill with utmost hatred and appeals to the Hindu public to launch an unshakable protest against it because the bill does not only encroach upon the Hindu Law but also is a great menace to the religious and social freedom of the Hindus." The second also appeals for the over throw of the bill. I have quoted the first resolution because I think it bases its finding on the premise that my bill is an encroachment upon the Hindu Law, and a menace to the religious and social freedom of the Hindus. If this allegation be accepted as correct, then I have no hesitation in admitting that the bill should be opposed by the Hindu public.

But let us examine the provisions of the bill. Clauses Nos. 1 & 2 only deal with the name and application of the bill. Clauses 3 & 4 provide that a married Muslim woman shall be entitled to get a divorce from her husband in cases when the husband is absconding without making provision for her maintenance; is suffering from insanity of a dangerous type or leprosy; neglects or refuses to maintain her; persistently treats her with unbearable cruelty, or is impotent or when the wife is suffering due to his protected absence of incarceration and want of provision for her maintenance; or the wife has exercised her option of puberty; or that the marriage was void 'ab initio' or on other grounds sufficient under the Muslim Law for the dissolution of marriage. It would thus appear that these two clauses provide for the dissolution of marriage in certain cases a relief which is very badly wanted by the females of the Muslim community. All the circumstances in which dissolution of marriage is sought by the bill are such as are already recognised by the orthodox Muslim Law to be grounds of cancellation of marriage. As a matter of fact what the bill aims at is only an enforcement of existing provision of orthodox Muslim Law in that respect. These grounds are even justifiable from a humanitarian point of view. Will it not be inhuman if a woman should be forced to continue to be tied down to a husband who is guilty of the misdeeds mentioned in clauses 3 and 4? Can this little relief to the suffering humanity be regarded as an encroachment on the rights of any religion or community? It is inconceivable to me if any objection can be raised against these two clauses on the ground of encroachment on the rights of Arya Samajis.

Then comes clause 5 which runs as follows:—

"The conversion of a married Muslim woman shall not by itself operate to dissolve the marriage." In regard to this provision I may first give the view of the Muslim Jurists. Maulana Ashraf Ali of Thana Bhawan has in his book "Al Marqoomat Lil Muslumat" (Writings for the Oppressed) has given views of the learned Ulmas of the Hanif school in detail, and has ultimately summarised them in the following words "Though their views differ a little from each other, but on this point all are agreed that the woman on apostacy has not been given the right of separation from previous husband and of marrying another man. Thus on this point all are unanimous that the woman shall have no right of marrying another person. "This view has been subscribed to by the leading Ulmas of the Hanif School. I may here mention that the Anglo Mohmedan Law as at present enforced in India is opposed to this principal. While it does not recognise the correct grounds for the dissolution of marriage it has opened a door for faked convulsions. Poor women tired of tyranny of their husbands, find every way of putting an end to it closed and perforce take resort to faked conversions. Many families have been ruined by this process of conversions. Do conversions of this sort make any valuable additions to any other community? There are conversions, reconversions and so on and so forth. These provisions in this bill do not thus only incorporate the orthodox Muslim law but also give sufficient liberty to women to separate from their husbands and to put stop to fraud upon the law. We have to see if this provision can be regarded to be an encroachment on Hindu Law or Hindu religion. In this respect we may compare Hindu Law with Muslim Law. So far as Hindu Law is administered in the U. P. and the Punjab marriage is a sacramental tie which cannot be dissolved. The present clause if it does anything—only tends to show that in this respect the Muslim law is the same as the Hindu Law and I think it is not possible for any Hindu to allege that the provision in question amounts to an encroachment upon Hindu Law, Hindu religion or Hindu culture.

In this connection I may mention that at the time when this bill was under discussion in the Assembly the Hon'ble Sir N. N. Sarkar the Law Member stated that in Bengal and Behar if a Hindu woman becomes a convert to a Islam then she can get her marriage dissolved in the courts. That may be so there, but so far as I know it is not the practice in these provinces. It is nowhere provided in this bill that if a Hindu woman becomes a Muslim her marriage tie would be dissolved. This bill has nothing to do with such a provision. This impression has probably been caused by a careless reading of the bill and the speech of the Hon'ble Law Member together.

I may now deal with the last clause i.e. clause 6. It only provides that such cases may be decided by a Muslim judge. About this clause in the statement of objects and reasons I said "Now remains the question of the personnel of the courts giving decrees in dissolution of marriage cases. The Muslim Law requires that the decree in such cases should be passed by a 'Kazi' who must be a Musalman." Under the present circumstances this is not possible, but it is possible to get such a suit decided by a Muslim presiding officer. To attain this object clause 6 has been added which gives the available facilities to the litigants to get the dispute decided by a Muslim officer." This provision had to be put in only because this part of the Muslim Law has ceased to come into operation under the British rule due to the abolition of the post of Kazi. Further it is well known that the services of a learned Muslim are necessary for the solemnization of marriage and it is no wonder if the services of a man of that type are also required for its dissolution. I admit that this provision may result in some administrative difficulties so far as other religions are concerned it can in no way be regarded as encroaching upon them. I again want to make it clear that by introducing the bill I had not the least intention of encroaching upon any religion; what I want is to give the badly required relief to the Muslim ladies and am always prepared to welcome constructive criticism of the bill. Instead of wholesale renunciation, if my friends separate the acceptable parts from those to which they are opposed, it would very much facilitate my work and the work of the Assembly.

In the end I request Arya Samajists who have taken the trouble of reading the bill and expressing their views to reconsider their decision in the light of these submissions and pass their resolution in the proper spirit, and let us know with which part of the bill they agree and with which part they differ. To the Muslims I also make an appeal to read the bill carefully and give expression to their views and to make any suggestions regarding any amendments or alterations they desire to be incorporated in the bill before it becomes law.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. KAZMI, (M.L.A.)

Allahabad, July 15.

Girgaum District Congress Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has come out with a statement to the Press in which he seeks to minimise the significance of the resignations of 19 out of 30 members of the Girgaum District Committee. He says the Council of the G. D. C. C. was "constitutionally defunct some months back" and that the "unconstitutional functioning of this Council was one of the irregularities proved against it by the Report of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the B. P. C. C." This is a perversion of the truth. In the first place, if, as Mr. Patil says, the Council of the G. D. C. C. was "constitutionally defunct some months ago," will Mr. Patil tell the public why the B. P. C. C. tolerated its existence all these months and did not dare to ask it to clear out? It is entirely false to suggest that "unconstitutional functioning" was one of the charges levelled against the Council or that it formed the subject matter of investigation by the Nagindas Committee. I challenge Mr. Patil to produce a shred of evidence in this regard.

The truth of the matter, as Mr. Patil is quite well aware, is that when in February last the Council of the G. D. C. C. made arrangements to hold the annual election, Mr. Patil got the B. P. C. C. to issue a peremptory order to the G. D. C. C. to cancel the election and got a committee appointed to enquire into the so-called "irregularities" in the working of the G. D. C. C. Thereafter, willy-nilly, the Council of the G. D. C.C. had to carry on with the sword of this Congress Democles hanging over its head. So, if the Council of the G. D. C. C. had to prolong its existence beyond the usual period, the responsibility for the same rests entirely on the shoulders of Mr. Patil and his colleagues of the B. P. C. C. knowing this fact very well, Mr. Patil did not seriously raise at any time the charge of "unconstitutional functioning" during the enquiry and springs it only now to throw dust into the eyes of the public who do not know the facts.

Nor was the Council of the G. D. C. C. responsible for the lengthy sittings of the Nagindas Committee. To mention only one little fact, whereas this Committee gave Mr. Patil only half an hour to deliver his concluding address, Mr. Patil took eight or more hours extended over two or three sittings to finish the same and would have gone on indefinitely but for the fact that the deputation of the G. D. C. C. withdrew from the Committee in utter disgust when they found the undue license which that Committee was giving to Mr Patil, and Mr. Patil was left to harangue the "Court" in the absence of the "accused" to his heart's content.

Lastly, Mr. Patil conveniently forgets or rather wants to screen the fact from the public, that but for the resignations of the 19 members, the Council of the G. D. C. C. would still have been constitutionally functioning till the next elections are over. I dare Mr. Patil to deny this. Where then, does the charge of "unconstitutional functioning" come in, and if, as Mr. Patil suggests, the charge has been "proved" before the Nagindas Committee, will he tell us how he maintains in the same breath that though 19 members have resigned the other 11 members will carry on and can even fill the 19 vacancies by themselves?—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Basic English

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report of the proceedings of the debate on "That the idea of propagation of Basic English in India is an English Racket," held on Sunday the 31st, under the auspices of the Nagpada Brotherhood House Debating Society is one-sided and much of my speech has been misrepresented. That Basic English was the best medium of instruction in India was not said by me. But I said that Basic could only be a second or third language. Since Basic came down to the level of intelligence and experience of the learner, it could be a scientific method of approach to English teaching. As far as India was concerned, the adoption of Basic, I said, would release much energy for the cultivation of the mother-tongue and any other Indian national language.

Moreover, I found fault with literary English as unsuitable and undesirable since experience had proved that in spite of 10 or 15 years' study of English both in the school and university, an Indian student had not acquired much mastery over the language. By the Basic Way, I said, there would be more efficiency in speaking and writing English and that too in less time. It was pointed out that by taking Basic, the importance of English in the school curriculum would be diminished.

Even after Swaraj, I remarked, India would not remain in isolation from the rest of the world. For international commerce and for the purposes of science for which India has to look up to the West, Basic would be an easy approach. I reiterated that India would be benefiting immensely by having Basic for assimilating all that is best in Western civilization.

After Mr. T. K. Menon had summed up his reply to the opposition the president counted the number of votes twice and found both the times 18 for and 19 against the proposition. Having made a declaration that the proposition was defeated the president proceeded to the business of selecting the subject for the next debate. Just then I left the hall. If what the report says is true, then the polling must have been demanded after most of the members had left the hall and that too after the president had declared that the proposition was defeated. It would be a sheer injustice to say that the proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. RAO.

Use For Bombay Stadium

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sometime back we read that the Cricket Club of India were moving the Courts at Delhi to allow them to change their Memorandum of Association to permit them to use their stadium for all sport activities and to have Bombay as their headquarters.

It would be appropriate for the club in keeping with their objects, to play out a cider track with bankings.

If the grounds were let at moderate rates, practically the major sport meets would be organised at the stadium. At present the stadium is more an ornament than anything else.—Yours, for the Wheelers,

J. R. MODY.

Elphinstone Circle Gardens

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Elphinstone Circle Garden, one of the oldest public gardens in Bombay, situated in a busy locality, opposite the Town Hall, affords a nice resting place to all sorts of people at all times of the day. This garden now-a-days presents a very poor appearance, not at all worthy of such a great city like Bombay. The benches, particularly, are so old and shabby that decent people would not like to sit on them. The walks are so worn that even the cobble stones have come out. If this is a municipal garden, cannot the Municipality do something to put new benches, repair the walks and improve the general appearance of this garden? Even the fine statues of the Marquis of Wellesley and Lord William Bentinck, which adorn this garden, seem to droop their heads in shame on account of the surrounding shabbiness.—Yours, etc.

D. MANECKJI.

Haj Traffic

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been reading reports in newspapers that both the Haj Line competing steamer companies are trying to do what they can for giving more comfort to the Hajis, which is really good but we must watch and see. One fact is now abundantly clear that one of the great good that has taken place is of feeding arrangements for the Hajis on board, because before this arrangements came into existence, the state of the Hajis on board, no one can deny was indescribable. For the Menu fixed by the authorities for the mass of deck passengers it is also apparent that for the value fixed for the food supplied it is reasonable and it should also be borne in mind that it is no easy job to feed 1,000 to 1,500, people twice or thrice a day at their places around the ship on several decks and, this, has to be because there are no dining rooms or any tables and chairs and it is not easy to provide them. Recently a few attempts have been made for more speed and to ask for more space on board and also to get reduction in prices of food supplied or to get the menu so amended as to meet the requirements of a certain class. No doubt, every well-wisher of the Hajis would like more speed and more space and also reduction in prices of food but we have to consider whether all such things are feasible and practicable. Comparing the prices of food prevalent in the ports and a service in a city restaurant and on board a steamer, as also, the prices charged to the passengers on board the steamers running on different lines, one finds that the prices as are at present fixed for the Haj Lines are really very reasonable. Therefore, if reduction is demanded the result must be that we should expect inferior supply and poorer service and this I submit is not at all in the interest of Hajis. If we are for a change in the menu to meet the requirements of a class then also the question arises is that the prices must be proportionately put up. Now looking to the condition of the very large number of Hajis, this is, also not desirable, besides the present menu has been prepared after careful consideration of several questions. Moreover, from the reports both officials and non-officials, it has been established that the prevalent menu has met fairly the needs of very great number of Hajis; therefore, we must also be guided by such authentic reports rather than be guided by few individual correspondences appearing in the papers and asking for a change. What is required in every matter whether of space or food is a careful watch and we must acknowledge that the present respective Haj Committees and the Health, and other authorities are much more watchful and care taking than those that existed before, further the appointment of Amirulhaj on every boat and the special interest that is being taken by the intelligent class of travellers in the welfare of their co-travelling large number of passengers is at present much more than before. This should also make us feel that our pilgrim brothers will be treated much better. In order to get still better accommodation and things without incurring any more cost my humble suggestion is, we must try our best to induce our Muslim brethren to go for Haj not all together within a very few days or a few weeks but those who can afford should try and travel a month or so earlier and again likewise on return those who can afford should try and make their stay in the Holy Land a little longer, so that by this method we shall surely be able to get a good number of our troubles easily removed, as also, improve the important questions of space and service. Generally and very often it is said that ships going to Haj during heavy season are so full and crowded that the space on board allotted to the Hajis is miserable and must be increased, the reply of the shipping companies including the Moghuls and the Scindias companies is, in that case, fares will have to be naturally put up; now, this would really be very hard on the Hajis but as I have suggested above if the Haj season is spread over for a month or so more instead of now of 2½ months or three months, the result would be that there would not be so much rush and, therefore, apparently there would not be so much crowding; the steamer companies will also not be able to say anything against this as they have to ply for the trade purposes and hence, they must adjust their freight and trade accordingly and also put up better speed. The sanitary, the water supply and the hospital arrangements which require very careful attention will also be much better if there is not much rush on board. Therefore, generally with regard to all comforts and service on board it is certain that when there is not so heavy a rush full care and attention is bound to be given and likewise food arrangement and service will also be still better. I have often found that the arrangements on boats, that are, regularly on the line for sometime are better and the real reason for that is, that the arrangements thereon are more or less made on permanent line, the food arrangements and service likewise are also more satisfactory. Those boats which may be temporary run by both the companies at the time of heavy rush for a few weeks only cannot naturally make such arrangements, as, on those on the line and it will also not pay them to do so. Hence, I trust all concerned will kindly consider this my suggestion carefully in the interest of the Hajis. I would very much like that the ships going on these voyages must be inspected more with a view to find out what is really good for the deck passengers which are more in number and we must not be led entirely by what is provided for cabin passengers. In conclusion, I must say that every year there is now visible that some better arrangements are being made and satisfactory feeding arrangement exists and this is all due to our taking more interest in our Hajis, and, therefore, it is incumbent that we must keep up our vigil and should welcome healthy competition and in all matters we must put more reliance in the views of those who are experienced and have made and are making a study of all matters to make our Haj more comfortable and less costly.—Yours, etc.

HAJI ADAM HAJI MAHOMED

Chowki Mohalla, Mastantalao, Bombay.

An Explanation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During the current month Mr. K. S. Mahashanker, M.D., M.A., B.S.C.D.P.M. President of Physical Culture Association of Bombay, had challenged to prove the championship of Ustad Abdul Haq in a statement published by him in the "Bombay Chronicle" The reason for non-publication of a reply to the above challenge is due to the fact the Ustad Abdul Haq is out of Bombay. Therefore I, as his representative request for time and promise that a suitable reply will follow on his return to Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED UMAR.

Bombay, July 20.

New Cathedral For Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Having been given to understand that it is proposed to build an imposing and magnificent new Cathedral for the Archdiocese of Bombay, involving lakhs of rupees, might I be allowed to say that ere that big undertaking is proceeded with, the question of providing housing accommodation for the needy and homeless, and cheap quarters for middle classes should be considered as also the question of educating the poor, and introducing religious convents and schools in the benighted regions of the Archdiocese, where they are so badly needed.—Yours, etc.,

SALUS POPULI &C.

"CHRONICLE" LONDON CORRESPONDENT WEDS

Greetings From Prominent Journalists And Polticians

(By ARTHUR FIELD)

LONDON, August 5.

On Saturday the marriage of your London Correspondent, Mr. Sundar Kabadi, with Miss Mary June List was celebrated by a quite remarkable gathering at the Manchester Hotel, London.

It was a privilege to be invited to participate, and it is an added pleasure for me to report the proceedings to a journal to which he, naturally, will not be sending one of his excellent dispatches on this occasion.

The striking tribute to the personal charm of Mr. Kabadi, to his journalistic reputation and to his devotion to the cause of his country, must be gratifying to you and your readers.

All who have been privileged to come in contact with him in any of his many activities have been impressed most favourably but none more so than his fellow pressmen.

Of the bridegroom you need no biographical data, as his life is known and his works describe him; but his charming English bride can be introduced to your readers. Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally took the part of the bride's deceased father, beside the mother, Mrs. Florence List, and described himself as the self-appointed President of the proceedings. By the way, it is part of the tribute to the amiable and distinguished bridegroom that Mr. Meherally should have returned to England from Germany, where his tour had by that time carried him, to officiate at the happy celebrations.

It is perhaps characteristic of the modern trend that we should find an Indian Muslim giving away a Christian Englishwoman in marriage to a Hindu. Right graciously did he preside with Mrs. List over this gift to India and Mr. Kabadi.

Though I make a heavy call upon your space I have the excuse that it is not often that a man gets married and with such a bride as Shrimati June Kabadi, Sundar will not wish any other edition during his lifetime.

GIFTS AND COMPLIMENTS

The "sweet conjucture" took place at 12-15 noon in the register office at Hampstead Town Hall, on Saturday, 30th July, and was attended by over thirty people. Eighty wires and cables were received, including those from relations and connections in Bombay and in Derbyshire. Those who amiably accompanied their congratulations by presents, seventy-five in number, included:

Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Nehru, Feroz Gandhi, V K. Krishna Menon, R. A Butler, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala, Drs. K. Somanath Bhat, and Mrs. C B. Vakil, C L. Katiol, P. C. Bhandari, Dr and Mrs. Sakir Mohameddi, Messrs. D. P Wagh, Reuter's News Agency, P. D. Sharma, United Press of India, the Editor "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Messrs. Shankar Pillai, the celebrated cartoonist of "Hindustan Times", Ramon and Field, just "journalists", and Miss Agatha Harrison of the "Conciliation Group".

NOTEWORTHY MESSAGES

The list, always bitter-sweet, of "Regrets and Absence" from the festive proceedings, included one from Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala caused by the regretted death of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala; and from her entire family—absent for the same reason. Others sending excuses and felicitations were:

The Foreign Under-Secretary, Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh and Sir Abdul Qadir, members of S. of S. Council, Dr. Katial, Capt. Gladstone Solomon, I.E.S., K.I.H., Mr. and Mrs. H. S L. Polak; and Mr. Leonard Matters, who may properly be quoted, as showing the feelings of himself and others: sent the following message:—

"London Office of 'The Hindu'.

"I have known Mr. Kabadi for some years and hold him in very high esteem as a brother journalist. He has impressed everybody here in London with his conscientious service to journalism in India and to India's national cause, and, moreover, his sunny personality and qualities of good fellowship have endeared him to all his colleagues I would be happy indeed if the sentiments I feel could be expressed to the happy couple at an appropriate moment.

"With best wishes, Yours sincerely.—LEONARD W. MATTERS

Among the large batch of kind messages were those from Mr. Nalini Sarkar, Finance Minister, Bengal, Krishna Mohan of Nepalese Legation, G. S. Wood, M.P., H. P. thur Clegg, Rubin Chowdhry, J. Sastri, Swami Avyaktananda, Ar-M. Parikh and Mr. and Mrs. Deshpande, Mr. S. Sadanand and Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

RECEPTION AT MANCHESTER HOTEL

On Saturday at 4 o'clock a reception was held at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, City, which was attended by 220 ladies and gentlemen, bright Indian garb enlivening the happy proceedings. Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally presided, with Mrs. Florence List, and among the guests were:

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M. P., and Mrs. Sorensen, Prof. Shelley Wang, a noted Chinese literateur, Messrs. V. K. Krishna Menon, U. N. Sen, Director of Reuter's News Agency, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Erulkar (of Scindia Steamships), Dr. and Mrs. Fram Gotla, Dr. P. C. Bhandari, Dr. C. B. Vakil and Mrs. Vakil, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Kotval, Mr. Victor Reiti, this West-End actor bringing his family, Dr. K. S. Bhat, Mr. G. P. Dara, Oxford, and students' from Oxford, Cambridge and London, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Mehta.

MEHERALLY'S FELICITATIONS

Mr. Yusuf Meherally made a felicitous little speech, telling the assembly that he and Kabadi, whom he had known for twenty years past, had been joint secretaries of the Students' Brotherhood in Bombay. The respective duties of the two friends were admirably divided, Kabadi doing all the work and he getting all the credit (Loud cries of 'Shame").

He should explain that what he got credit for included the trouble and mischief that his joint secretary always managed to have a finger in. That audience must always keep in mind that Kabadi lived and worked in Bombay before he chose London as his second home. Bombay had made and moulded him, whatever residence he hight choose afterwards.

Mr. Kabadi had decided to marry, and he had made an excellent choice. They wished him the best of luck and all prosperity and happiness. He did not restrict the meaning of that success and happiness to the usual course of comfort and well-being. He hoped for the happiness of continued work for his country, and the joy of final success in attaining its freedom and weal. India still endured conditions that called for the work and effort of all who loved her.

Yet his friends included many who detested his political principles, but were very conscious of his person charm and his rectitude. They were that day gathered in the fullest unity and impartiality, united in paying tribute to Mr. Kabadi and his charming bride. They congratulated them both, and Mrs. List too, and they were all grateful for the opportunity to be present.

MR. U. N. SEN, Director of Reuter's News Agency, said he was a stranger to most of those present, but by no means to Mr. Kabadi, who was known to and respected by the entire profession. He was there not only to participate in the congratulations but to carry a message of respect and regard to Mr. Kabadi from the members of his calling, and the best wishes of all his friends.

Indians had got quite used to the British conquest of India, but it was a sort of compensation to assist at an Indian conquest of England, such as that they were celebrating. He was sure that thenceforth their colleague Kabadi's despatches would bear a new fragrance that would satisfy even exacting and unresponsive editors.

MR. REGINALD SORENSEN, M.P. confessed to a special interest in Mr. Kabadi by reason of being on the same political field. The English friends of Indian freedom appreciated highly the work he had done and was continuing to do for the cause of India. The amity and goodwill of that gathering was, however, not confined to one political group. All, without distinction, admired the resolution and determination of Mr. Kabadi When he made up his mind to get anything, he got it; and he had now got a charming English bride.

Mr. Sorensen and Mrs. Sorensen were very happy to be present to express the hope and confidence that the couple would enjoy fully the good fortune that had come their way. That excellent Co-operative Movement was a presage of what might, and he believed would, happen in their international affairs.—a happy and fruitful union reached by the free decision of the partners.

PROF. SHELLEY WANG said that they might imagine that he was attending as the envoy of China,—and in one sense he was—but they ought to know that his presence was the result of a fortunate accident. That accident was the fact that he once been a housemate of Mr. Kabadi. Living in the same house gave one special glimpses of the character and characteristics of men. He found, for instance, that, when Mr. Kabadi wanted to convey information to two or three floors above, he raised his voice appropriately, and the upper floor received the news straight from the journalist's mouth.

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON (India League), said that, although he would yield to none in his wishes and compliments, he would have to strike—as he usually did—a few critical notes.

He had heard praise of Mr. Kabadi for being a good journalist and of journalism as a great instrument of human progress and free speech. He had found journalism engaged in refusing to print what one wanted to circulate, and energetically publishing such remarks as one did not wish circulated to the public.

However, these gloomy reflections were out of place in that assembly, animated by keen admiration for their friend and his fair bride. He would proclaim his identity with that sentiment as heroically as Kabadi stated his own opinions.

He would even go so far as to say that Kabadi maintained the best traditions of journalism, with the stress on tradition as distinguished from practice. Amidst his happiness and the joys of his new life, he dared to hope that their friend and comrade would continue without dilution his valued work for India and the cause of freedom.

DEWAN SHARAR made an interesting and amusing contribution to the Indian spirit of the gathering by contributing a little poem in Hindustani composed for the occasion. This celebrated poet made a happy and skilful play on the forenames of bridegroom and bride:— "Sundar" and "June." He foretold for them a life passed in the atmosphere of a "Beautiful June." One could have thought that Hindustani had become the universal language of the Peninsula, for the entire gathering expressed by their laughter and applause their appreciation of the clever literary joke

Though the bride and her mother declined to compete with the torrent of eloquence, merely bowing and (as our American friends say) "looking pretty", the bridegroom spoke for them and himself in grateful and well chosen words.

Adieus

The time-honoured ceremony of cutting the wedding cake, afterwards distributed when the hospitable refreshments were being dealt with, was performed by the bride, assisted by her lesser half with surprising efficiency. The large gathering departed with handshaking, pleasant memories and pieces of wedding cake.

It is rumoured that one effect of this inspiring ceremony has been the immediate decision of a quite aged journalist to enter into the bonds of matrimony within a month.

TOO OLD AT FORTY!

How often do we hear this cry in business? Men who should be in the prime of life are passed over in favour of younger men with a more abundant store of energy. This lassitude which seems to come upon all of us, men and women alike, at a certain period of our lives, is due to two things, tired nerve tissues and a general weakening of the constitution engendered by the strenuous conditions of our daily lives.

If you feel tired in the morning, as well as at the end of the day, you are suffering from a malady known to Medical science. People who feel like this, who feel that life is slipping away from them, before they have begun to enjoy it, should take the advice which doctors have given for over fifty years. Take a course of STEARNS' TONIC. It is prepared from Peptonised extract of Cod Livers with Iron, Calcium and Sodium, dissolved in natural wine. A glass before each meal will sharpen your appetite and one before retiring will bring a refreshing sleep.

Stearns' Tonic is rich in VITAMINS A & D, which will restore your energy and vitality and enable you to stand up to the exacting conditions of modern life. Stearns' Tonic is economical and obtainable from all Chemists.

STEARNS' TONIC

S.T.7

IDENTIFICATION OF PENSIONERS

Bombay Govt. Introduce Photograph System

The Director of Information Bombay writes:—

In 1935 the Auditor General approved of a scheme recommended by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province according to which small photographs of pensioners were to be affixed to pension payment orders as an additional means of identification for the purpose of payment of pensions. This procedure has been in force in that Province for some time and has been reported to have proved a success. It has also been adopted by the Government of India. The Government of Bombay have now decided to adopt it at the treasuries under their administrative control in the case of those pensioners who at their option submit photographs at their own cost for the purpose.

The photographs should be in passport size and should be certified by a Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace or a Gazetted Officer of Government.

Action should be taken as follows by those who desire to avail themselves of the new facility. A person who is already in receipt of a pension should hand over a certified copy of his photograph to the officer, who disburses his pension. A person who is about to retire from Government service should furnish the head of his office with a certified copy of his photograph for transmission to the Accounts Officer with the pension papers. The photograph will be pasted on the disbursing officer's half of the Pension Payment Order and the Treasury Officer will then be in a position to make payment on the strength of the resemblance between the pensioner and his photograph, pending final settlement of any question which may arise about identification marks.

Persons desiring to draw pensions from a Central Government treasury or from a treasury in a Province which has adopted the procedure of identification by photographs should invariably furnish their photographs with the pension papers for being forwarded to the Audit Officer concerned.

Committee To Enquire Into Sweepers' Employment

PATNA, Aug. 9.

A committee has been appointed by the local Congress Socialist party to enquire into the condition of living and employment of sweepers and scavengers of Patna and to recommend measures necessary for the amelioration of their condition.—A P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Continued from Page 6).

velopment of a bill market that the Reserve Bank can come forward with its funds to help not only in times of distress, but also in normal times, the banking structure in the country. As mentioned above licensed warehousing system is a necessary part of the development of banking system in a country. Unless bills are supported by documentary evidence of goods in a safe licensed warehouse, an approved list of which could be kept by the Reserve Bank of India, it will be hazardous for the Reserve Bank to rediscount these bills even for a Scheduled Bank. It is within the common experience of several Indian Banks that when they had discounted bills supported by goods stored in the borrowers' godowns or even godowns at the control of lending bank, it was found that the goods were either defective both in quality and quantity or did not exist at all. Unless, therefore, a system of licensed Warehousing System is developed it is very difficult for the Reserve Bank to rediscount bills supported by goods in the borrowers or discounting banks godowns with safety. It must be understood that it is a matter for the Scheduled Banks themselves to create confidence of the Reserve Bank authorities and the Scheruled Banks would do well in keeping themselves in touch with the Reserve Bank authorities for their own safety and benefit. Development of Banks on unsound lines does no good to anyone in the country and is a source of positive danger to the economic well-being of the country. In order, therefore, to be of greater use to the Banking structure in the country the Reserve Bank of India must be armed with greater powers to wield more restraining influence over the Banks and they must have the power of examination of the Scheduled Banks. Unless this is done what has happened to-day in the Southern Presidency will happen in the Eastern or Northern Provinces where Banking has not been developed on very sound lines, particularly due to the fact that numerous banks that have sprung up with headquarters at district centres.

The question how far the Reserve Bank ought to go in acting as source of relief for general emergency conditions such as those growing out of crop failure, business depression of a large area or element in the community or others of like character is another problem which deserves careful attention in connection with the specific problem of weak banks. It has apparently been supposed by a good many that the Reserve Bank is an institution whose main function undoubtedly is that of relieving depression or helping in special "problems" and to place large volume of funds with the Scheduled Banks in certain parts of the country for the purpose of enabling them to "move the crops". These are matters which can only be determined by the attitude of the public and the legislatures in bringing pressure on the Board of the Reserve Bank of India.

(CONCLUDED.)

MUFTI KIFAYATULLAH FOR CAIRO

Muslim Divines Pay Tribute To Jawahar's Work Abroad

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, the invitation from Mohammad Ali Aluba to Mufti Kifayatullah to send representatives of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind to the World Islamic Conference at Cairo was considered, and it was decided to send Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulana Abdul Halim Saddiqi as representatives of the Jam'at to the Conference.

The meeting appointed a sub-committee to consider and report on the Wardha Education Scheme, with the following:—

Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Abdul Mahazan Sajjad of Bihar, Maulana Hifzul Rahman, Maulana Nuruddin and Maulana Ahmed Said (Convener).

BAN MUST GO IN TOTO

The meeting requested the U.P. Government, that in view of the fact that the Government have already conceded the right of reciting "Madhe Sahaba" at private and public places to the Sunnis, all obstacles placed in the way of the exercise of the right by the Sunnis be forthwith removed.

The meeting strongly protested againts the bombing of civil population in Waziristan and other tribal areas and expressed the strong resentment of the nation on the question. The meeting noted with appreciation the propaganda which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was doing abroad in this connection.

The proposal of the Palestine Defence Committee to launch a countrywide campaign in order to bring pressure upon the British Government to change its policy in Palestine was ratified by the Working Committee.—United Press.

EXTERNMENT ORDER SERVED

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 11.

The Punjab C.I.D. served this morning an externment order from the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government on Chaudhri Sherjung, who had been convicted in the Ahmadgarh Train Dacoity Case under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1935 at the village of Apra to quit the Punjab by the first available train, as his presence in the Punjab was against public interest. He was further ordered not to re-enter the Punjab for a period of one year, not to participate in any political deliberation and not to take part in any procession. He was removed to Phillaur Railway Station, where he entrained for his native place in Nahan State.

It may be mentioned that a case under Section 143 I.P.C. is pending against him in an Amritsar court.—A.P.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY TO CONTEST CIVIC ELECTIONS

The Independent Labour Party has decided to contest the forthcoming City Municipal Elections. The Party will try to put up as many candidates as possible with a view to create a strong block of representatives, who would safeguard and advance the interests of the working class and the lower middle classes.

A comprehensive programme is being drawn up and the selection of candidates will be made shortly. Those desirous of contesting the election on behalf of the Party should apply to Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, Wahedina Mansion, Parel.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Bombay To Have Provincial Board Of 12 Members

A notification in Thursday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" says that it is proposed to appoint a Provincial Board of Primary Education consisting of twelve members, of whom six shall be elected by the school boards. The remaining six, out of whom not more than three shall be Government officers shall be appointed by the Provincial Government. The members of the Board shall hold office for a period of three years.

The elected members of the Board shall be persons having any of the following qualifications:—

A graduate of seven years' standing of any recognised University.

A professor who has served for a period of five years in a recognised college in the Province of Bombay.

A head master who has served as such for 10 years in any recognised secondary school in the Province of Bombay.

The Notification will be taken into consideration on or after September 15.

BOROLEP

ANTISEPTIC SOOTHING CREAM

WITH BORIC ACID

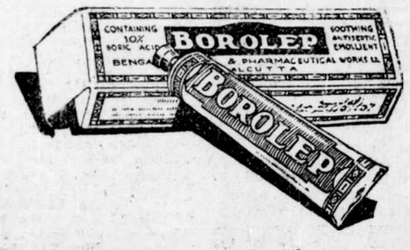
Also good for Toilet Purpose being Pleasantly Perfumed.

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

For CUTS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, ABRASIONS, SKIN TROUBLES AND SORE OR CHAPPED HANDS & FEET.



ENJOY LIFE

SO THAT

YOU ENJOY IT UPTO

OLD AGE

Who does not want to live and enjoy? But fools burn the candle at both ends, while wise persons store and use up their resources and energies carefully retaining thus throughout their life the capacity to enjoy.

KIRAN JAWANI

YOUTH RAY

preserves health and vitality and makes the system immune from exhaustion. It keeps all the important organs vital and nerve-centres active and working in order. It is just the medicine.

Price Rs. 4 for Pills and Re. 1 for 24 Pills.

AMRITDHARA 6, LAHORE

Sole Agent for Bombay Presidency: CHIMAN LALL P. SHAH, Princess Street,

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

London Gold Declines

REACTION IN CROSS-RATE

BOMBAY, August 11

NEW YORK COTTON

The tendency in New York cotton improved on reports of weevil damage, but the enthusiasm was curbed on account of dullness of textiles. Prices advanced on buying support but higher levels attracted some hedging and profit-taking.

BULLION

Owing to little speculative selling London silver lost 1/8d. Gold also eased, to-day's price being quoted at £7-2-4 1/2.

In the local silver market there were no important purchases following quieter foreign cables. Gold showed some easiness on the reactionary tendency of dollar which resulted in some realising.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug 11

Previous closing	8.36
To-day's opening	8.39
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	8.33
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.63
To-day's opening	4.67
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	4.67
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 145-8
April May 1939	Rs. 159-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 11

The New York cotton showed better tendency on reports of weevil damage but the dullness of textiles and the smallness of dry goods business checked the enterprise with prices making little headway.

The trading in October began at 8.39 i.e. three points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying but higher levels attracted some hedging and profit taking with the October reacting to 8.36.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.33/8.33) 8.39/8.39
December (8.40/8.40) 8.47/8.47
January (8.41/8.41) unquoted

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 11

American October (4.62) 4.66
American January (4.71) 4.75
Egyptian November (6.67) 6.70
Egyptian January (6.85) 6.89

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 11

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£22) £22
Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 sellers) 7 15/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (7 15/16 buyers) 8 1/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

Tin (£194 buyers £194 1/2 sellers. Quiet.) £194 buyers £194 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Quiet) £14 1/4 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£46 1/2 to £47 1/2) £46 3/4 to £47 1/4
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 11

U S Common New Stock (dol 60 1/2) dol 60 1/8
General Motors (dol 47 3/4 ex div) dol 47 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/2) dol 36
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 111 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 11

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 64 5/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.88 5/16
To-day's opening	4.88 1/2
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.87 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.88.18
To-day's opening	4.88.31
To-day's closing	4.87.81

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 11

Previous closing	178.90
To-day's opening	178.87
To-day's closing	178.91

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88.31 and then gradually improved to 4.88.68 on better enquiry.

Franc opened at 178.87 and then fell to 178.88.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.365) 13.363
New York on Bombay (36.48) 36.48
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 7/8) 0.90 7/8
London on Milan (92.70) 92.85
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-6) £7-2-4 1/2
Silver (19 9/16d) 19 7/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 11

The following cable regarding silver market, was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Little speculative selling. Poor support. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 11

Spot	(19 9/16d) 19 7/16d—1/8
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 5/16d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 11

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-6) £7-2-4 1/2

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 11

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October 65 1/2. The market was quiet despite higher overseas cables. The price further declined on the easing of tension in Far East.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 11

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 0.63 3/4. Prices declined on local selling and realising influenced by lower outside markets.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 11

SILVER

Silver ready	51	3	0
Silver Shravan	51	1	0
Silver Bhadarva	50	15	6

GOLD

Gold ready	35	14	6
Gold Shravan	35	14	3
Gold Bhadarva	35	14	0
Sovereign	23	4	6

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Wheat	8,618 cwts.
Linseed	4,540 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	92 cwts.
Gingellyseed	211 cwts.
Poppyseed	79 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,774 cwts.
Castorseed	292 cwts.
Rice	10,026 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,072 cwts.
Mowraseed	65 cwts.
Gram	1,685 cwts.
Joowar	2,360 cwts.
Barley	549 cwts.
Bajree	1,278 cwts.
Indian Sugar	5,366 cwts.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Aug 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/2.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday Aug. 2	£94 1/2
Wednesday Aug. 3	£94 1/2
Thursday Aug. 4	£94 1/2
Friday August 5	£94 1/2
Monday August 8	£94 1/2
Tuesday August 9	£94 1/2
Wednesday August 10	£94 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, Aug 11

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent India. (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/2) £75 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5/8) £103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105) £105
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £113 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 11

The London stock exchange was very quiet owing to lack of speculative interest.

Giltedged securities were quiet. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 1/2 i.e unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-3) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Elec Music Industry (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (31-10 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-7 1/2) 31-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31 1/4) £31
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Ford Motors (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£52 3/8) £52 5/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (103-9) 103-9
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 141-3
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-10 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Distillers (98-3) 98-3
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 4-0
J. and P. Coates Ordinary (38-3) 38-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (31) 31-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-3) 20-3
Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/2) dol 50 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (47-6) 47-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (38-9) 38-9
Empire of India (27-6) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Gule Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (10) 10
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £14
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17) £17
Associated Portland Cement (80) 79-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (106-3) 106-3
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 25-0
Anglo Iranian (109-4 1/2) 108-1 1/2
Burma Oil (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (92-6) 91-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£38 3/4) £38 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£38 1/2) £38
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£129 1/4) £129
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Japanese Bonds Soar Up

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 11

On the Stock Exchange to-day, Russo-Japanese truce was considered encouraging, but unaffected the market beyond causing an appreciable rise in Japanese bonds and to a lesser extent in Chinese bonds

Rayons and textiles were freely bought by Provinces, while low priced Kaffirs met speculative buying with a big turnover in Western holdings.

Among commodities maize was weak owing to bearish American crop estimates.

Wall Street opened firm and then reacted.

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE, LTD.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Aug 11

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 102 October 103 December 103
Yarn No 10 1/2s August 113 October 114 December 115
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 153 October 154 December 155

LOCAL SEEDS MARKETS

Linseed Unduly High

Bombay, Aug. 11.

The local seeds market is gradually declining and we would have seen lower prices but professional operators are holding the market.

Groundnut prices are sagging but local bulls have large long interest in both old and new crop months and the difference between old and new is Rs. 2/4 against hardly shillings 2-1/2 in London market:—This disparity will have to be adjusted in due course.

The Linseed market is a great puzzle where the market is threatened to be cornered. London quotation is £12-10 which will work out Rs. 6-10-0 in the local market while the actual quotation in Bombay is Rs. 7-1-0. From this disparity it will be seen that no export can be possible unless professionals sell their actual stocks to London and other importing countries at a loss and save their position in forward contracts.

Castorseed market is dull in the absence of any important business and we have hardly couple of transactions a day. Cottonseed market is steady with occasional Kathiawar demand. The tone of the market is barely steady.

Alleged Breach Of Trade Mark

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Vithaldas C. Shethia, a partner of Cawnpore Mill Depot, Selling Agents for Elgin Mills in Bombay presidency gave evidence this evening in the case in which he charged Mohanlal Goculdas Shah, carrying on piecegoods business under the name of "Mohanlal Goculdas" with cheating and using false trade description and infringing the Trade Mark of Elgin Mills Ltd.

Witness deposed that his firm had been the Selling Agents for Elgin Mill since 1921, and on December 21, 1936, he received a letter from Mr. Vakharia, an Advocate on behalf of Mr. Gadekar stating that the accused had sold him a piece of long cloth representing it to be Elgin Mill Cloth. He suspected it. The complainant's firm then sent a reply asking Mr. Gadekar to send the cloth and the memo, which was done. A complaint was lodged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate which was sent to the C. I. D. for investigation. Sergeant Gibb searched the accused's shop and seized some table clothes and rubber stamps.

Replying to Mr. B. T. Desai, defence counsel, witness stated that none of the rubber stamps seized by the police bore the name of Elgin Mill.

K. B. Gadekar, proprietor of Bombay Stores at Matunga stated that he purchased a piece of long cloth from the accused's shop on December 23, 1936 and the accused told him it was Elgin Mill cloth. He found later that it was of inferior quality and asked for a refund of the money.

Accused did not return the money and pushed him out of the shop. He lodged a complaint against the accused in the Princess Street police station.

The case stand adjourned.

"Driver Must Be Prosecuted"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"That death was caused by shock and internal haemorrhage due to fracture of skull, laceration of brain, spleen and heart", was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of Haji Abdulla (80) who was knocked down by a motor lorry on August 9, on Lady Jamshedji Road.

A rider was added by the jury that, the deceased was knocked down and run over near the junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and Danjiwadi by a motor lorry, which the suspect Jayawantlal Manroop was driving in a negligent manner, therefore, he ought to be prosecuted under section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code.

Dr. J. J. Lelek, Consul General of Czechoslovakia, met Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and presented him with a beautiful glass vase as gift from the Education Minister of Czechoslovakia.

YARN MARKET EASY

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The yarn market has remained easier in sympathy with cotton market. American Bureau report has turned to be bearish causing the already weak market weaker further. Prices have fluctuated within narrow limits with an easy tendency and restricted turnover in Indian yarns. Although one would expect nice bulk business at such a low level of prices, offtake has been hardly satisfactory due to lack of confidence and slack demand from the consuming centres. Buisness conditions continue to remain rather dull with the exception of some business of speculative nature in mercerised yarns. Export market have also remained quiet and although there have been some enquiries no business has been possible. It is believed that if Russia-Japan conflict develops further Indian yarns might meet good demand from overseas markets in competition with Japanese goods. The future tendency of the market is still uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no special change to report as much as Manchester prices have continued to remain very steady whereas demand has remained slack and no fresh business of importance has been possible.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

The market had declined in the beginning of the week but it soon soared up with fairly nice speculative turnover. The market has witnesesd fairly active trading in mercerised yarn with the result that the prices improved considerably after a sharp decline. Japanese spinners have raised up their limits to a level which does not permit further business besides which they have been quoting distant shipments. Sampin have continued to fluctuate heavily whereas Exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Prices of Italian rayon yarns have remained unchanged with moderate turnover. Prices of Japanese yarns have also fluctuated within a narrow range with easy undertone at the close. As regards forward business prices of Japanese spinners are above parity and no important business has been reported. Prices of staple fibre yarns are quoted very high by the Japanese spinners since these kinds of yarns are mostly consumed in the home market. Fresh business has therefore been impossible.

LOCAL YARNS

A nice turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been reported. Future tendency of the market more or less depends upon the course cotton market take in near future.

C. P. & BERAR GOVT. TREASURY BILLS

The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, has issued the following press communique:—

A press communique states:

1. Tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 (Thirty lakhs only) of 6 months Government of the Central Provinces and Berar Treasury Bills will be received at the office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 16th August 1938.

2. Bills will be of the following denominations, namely, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,00..

3. Each tender should specify clearly the nominal value of the bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay, expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas only.

4. Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Thursday, the 18th August 1938.

5. A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of the tender or tenders submitted by any Bank, individual, etc. must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

6. If the total of tenders received is in excess of the amount offered a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will, in all cases, be multiples of Rs. 25,000 the minimum being Rs. 25,000 and in order to effect this, the Bank reserve to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage or to make no allotment to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

7. The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole, or any part of any tender without any reason.

8. A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

Scheduled Banks' Position

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 5th August 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	123,38,79,000
(b) In Burma	6,07,96,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	102,44,78,000
(b) In Burma	4,60,74,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,24,25,000
(b) In Burma	2,85,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	27,000
(b) In Burma	18,70,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	72,78,000
(b) In Burma	1,05,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin	
(a) In India	36,01,000
(b) In Burma	1,28,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	22,61,21,000
Advances—	
(a) In India	178,36,63,000
(b) In Burma	4,80,20,000
Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	2,96,92,000
(b) In Burma	22,61,000

LAHORE, Aug. 10.—Two persons, stated to be employed in Patiala police force, were arrested by Batala police on a charge of being found in possession of gold ornaments weighing 66 tolas and 56 currency notes of ten rupees each.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 11

N Y Kaisha ss Kunishima Maru of 2440 reg tons Captain H Shinohara arrived from Nagoya via Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

T Morrison ss Jehangir of 2157 reg tons, Captain W F Clifton sailed for Jeddah via Karachi, Aden and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-8-38.

S S Goalpara (M M) for Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon.
S S Varsova (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S S Batala (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S S Soudan (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.
S S Narkunda (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.
S S Gurna (M M) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
S S Bhamol (K D) for Port Said for order, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Hull, Liverpool and Marseilles.
S S Volga (L T) for Samarang and Batavia.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 11

2 Dandolo 2949 Genoa 13-8 L Triestino
5 City of Benares 6720 Karachi 19-8 K Nixon
7 Castalia 4171 Karachi 18-8 Anchor Line
11 City of Durban 3672 Liverpool 15-8 K Nixon
15 Peebles 3068 London 26-8 Graham
16 Takliwa 3742 Durban 17-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 13-8 S Hassum
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 12-8 M M
5 Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 11-8 T Morrison
7 Haideri 912 Karachi 11-8 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Goalpara 3213 Calcutta 12-8 M M
B Howra 4096 Calcutta 13-8 M M
C/R Jalarashmi 2681 Karachi 12-8 Scindia S N
D/E Rahmani 3271 N F, N F, T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F, 25-8 T Morrison
Q Barala 1899 Busra 17-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 31-8-38 M M
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Comerin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-8-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 21-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Clan Ranald 15-8-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 19-8-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 13-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 26-8-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Transporter 10-8-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Volpi 12-8-38 L Triestino
Sumatra 12-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Hakusan Maru 10-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K Kaisha
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 17-8-38 O S Kaisya
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Vita 13-8-38 M M
Baroda 11-8-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Tairea 3-9-38 M M

FROM MOULMIEN

Goalpara 10-8-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 12-8-38 M M
Chyebassa 26-8-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Kunshima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Narkundra 13-8-38 P and O S N
Peebles 23-8-38 Graham Trading
Nalgora 31-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 2-9-38 K Nixon
Hatipara 10-8-38 M M
City of Durban 15-8-38 K Nixon
Castalia 27-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 29-8-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Khios 24-8-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 28-8-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Dondolo 13-8-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 13-8-38 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 14-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 18-8-38 M M
Barala 17-8-38 M M
Barpeta 24-8-38 M M
Sumatra 13-8-38 L Triestino

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 31-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 25-8-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Howra 10-8-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 12-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Castalia 18-8-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 19-8-38 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sonavati 9-8-38
S S Kalavati 9-8-38
S S City of Durban 10-8-38
S S Goalpara 10-8-38
S S Cambay Star 10-8-38
S S Haideri 10-8-38
S S Irrawadi 11-8-38

EXPORTS

S S City of Durban for Liverpool: 18 bales wool raw David Sassoon; 12 bales grey ctn yarn F F Campbell; 100 bales raw wool D Abraham; 616 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 163 bales wool raw Ralli Bros.

For Manchester: 145 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 1280 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 70 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 50 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg; 50 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 1100 bags linseed oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Manchester: 125 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg; 75 bs ctn twist waste C Jairam; 25 bales ctn waste clean C Jairam; 525 bales raw cotton Langley; 109 bags manganese ore D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 10 bundles peacock quills without feathers P Kasambhai; 5 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 50 bs cotton fly Champaklal.

For Glasgow: 78 drums gr nut oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

S S Dandolo for Marseilles: 180 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 46 bags gr nut seed The Oil Seeds Trading.

For Tripoli: 10 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

S S Narkunda for London: 9 cases bristles R Aminoff.

For Marseilles: 14 bags gum Amin.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 297 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 12000 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 1120 bags gr nut cake K Devchand.

For Glasgow: 248 bags rapeseed K Tricamji; 6000 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 1920 bags gr nut cakes K Devchand.

S S Peebles for London: 50 bales cotton rags P N Jani; 27 bales cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste; 3900 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 14 bags gum Amin Bros.

For Manchester: 23 bales cotton fly A H Noorbhai Madraswalla; 25 bales ctn waste clean P D Vora; 50 bales ctn waste clean P Dass.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha.

S S Cathay for Brisbane: 231 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas; 124 bags myrabollams crushed P Mathradas.

For Melbourne: 25 bales ctn twist waste Shantilal; 62 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 50 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 28 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal.

For Freemantle: 15 cases condiments M M Poonjiaji.

For Melbourne: 17 bags gum H B McKerrow.

For Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Sydney: 36 drums castor oil A Hargovindas;

For New York: 28 bales raw lamb skins D Abraham.

For Manila: 150 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 300 bales raw cotton Langley.

S S Kunishima Maru for Yokohama: 110 tons steel scrap Ali Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Chitral Agents M Mackenzie from Basle: 100 cases indigo; 34 cases aniline colour.

From London: 74 cases cigarettes; 102 cases harmless chemicals; 48 cases jams; 39 cases film; 318 rolls roofing felt; cases bacon; 99 cases whisky; 408 Ise tyres; 40 boxes smoked haddock fillets; 40 cases bouruvita and chocolate; 191 cases provs cnd fish, vinegar oil stores.

From Copenhagen: 66 cases milk.

From New York: 37 cases elect motors; 23 cases typewriters.

From Bordeaux: 45 cases brandy.

From Charente: 191 cases brandy.

From Beyrouth: 50 cases orange squash.

From Zurich: 33 cases quinine.

From Paris: 164 pkgs medicines;

From Marseilles: 259 bags almonds; 100 kegs lead ore; 69 ds chemical products; 50 cases aluminium dises.

From Alexandria: 95 bales cotton.

S S Hakozaki Maru Agents N Y Kaisya from Hongkong: 550 bundles cassia; 50 bales sugarcandy; 50 bags green beans; 45 bales raw silk; 737 cases fire crackers.

From Singapore: 822 bags betelnuts; 200 bags pine apples; 1590 bags sago flour; 40 bundles scrap copper.

From Penang: 329 bags betelnuts; 354 bags pearl tapioca.

From Yokohama: 70 cases slate; 104 cases silk goods; 62 cases rayon and ctn mixed piecegoods; 300 drums bleaching powder; 165 pkgs plywood; 38 cases toys; 70 bales strawboards;

From Tokyo: 208 cases glassware; 32 cases clocks; 47 cases toys; 150 cases grey mercerized ctn yarn.

From Nagoya: 68 cases glassware; 50 cases cast iron ware; 169 cases porcelain tiles; 266 cases glazed earthen tiles; 212 cases porcelainware.

From Kobe: 31 cases rubber mats; 48 bales woollen goods; 106 cases glass bangles; 58 cases rayon and ctn mixed piecegoods; 43 cases w/n yarn; 97 cases cell bangles; 64 cases bobbins; 53 cases ctn piecegoods; 53 cases art silk and ctn mixed goods; 30 cases playing cards. 700 bags stearic acid in slab.

From Shanghai: 170 bales cotton yarn.

S S Masimpur Agents Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co from Rangoon: 258540 tons motor spirit in bulk; 268715 tons kerosene oil in bulk; 1000 drums waterlily kerosene oil; 2054 drums lubg oil; 97 drums lubg grease; 2391 cases candles; 353 brls pig lead.

From Karachi: 100 drums lubg oil; 159 nongs empty containers; 38 cases damaged candles.

Reports Of Damage To American Cotton Crop

BUYERS CAUTIOUS ON WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET

Unfavourable Statistical Position

Bombay, Aug. 11.

On Wednesday the New York cotton market was fairly steady but buyers were cautious owing to weakness of Wall Street market with hesitation about selling to the loan basis. Unfavourable statistical position left the market in a deadlock but some damage by Boll-weevil is reported to the growing American cotton crop. Frequent rains over the Eastern Belt are encouraging weevil menace and there is more disposition to await loan announcement. However futures are likely to stabilise a little below the spot quotation.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened steady on Wednesday but was inactive with traders awaiting new incentives. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool quotations and better foreign advices and increased weevil complaint reports of some actual damage. There was little outside interest and contracts were scarce. The undertone of the market was very steady.

October delivery opened at a rise of 7 points at 8.33 and declined to 8.29 which was the lowest level on scattered selling. Later on there was improved buying on reports of damage and prices advanced 7 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 8.36 which was the highest level reached during the last hour. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 8.46c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady with an improved demand and closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MRRKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with October 4.62. There was scattered buying and offerings were light with the offtake steady. There was a talk of a mandatory loan and the tone of the market was steady. Rumours of weevil damage encouraged buying. There was some hedge selling which was followed by American straddle buying and the business was mostly professional. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a net rise of 7 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 4.79d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was improved demand for Egyptian cotton in sympathy with steadiness of American cotton. Giza futures closed 10 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 8 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was firm with active short covering. Sakels futures closed 30 points and Ashmouni futures gained 10 to 13 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

"Weather in the East, South and Centre was again too wet but in the West, North-centre favourable. Texas showed considerable improvement except in the Eastern-most section. In Oklahoma fair progress has been made and rain is desirable. In the East progress has been from good in North Carolina to poor or deterioration in Georgia where conditions were unusually favourable for weevil. There are many complaints that bloom has ceased and picking is at a standstill."

PRIVATE CABLES

N Y October Highest (2-22 p.m.)	8.36+10
N. Y. October Lowest (10-25 a.m.)	8.29+03
Liverpool October Highest	4.64+08
Liverpool October Lowest	4.61+05

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:

Cotton: Market looks deadlocked around present prices pending loan developments.

Wheat: May work slightly lower but think worth commencing purchases March.

Metals: With resumption consumers buying after holidays expect further advance.

New York:

Weekly weather report shows crop looks well in the west but suffering from too much rain and weevil in the east official forecast shows showers.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

(1) "Small demand. Scarcity of contracts. Crop condition continues mostly favourable but Boll Weevil activity increasing. Small business in dry goods."

(2) "Weekly weather report shows crop looks well in the west but suffering from too much rain and Weevil in the east. Official forecast shows showers."

(3) "Advise caution. Crop accounts bad eastern belt. Boll Weevil doing serious damage."

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly scattered showers. Rainfall in Atlanta (Georgia) 0-30 inches and in Raleigh (North Carolina) 0.01 inches.

Central:—Scattered showers. Rainfalls in Chattanooga (Tennessee) 0.03 inches and New Orleans (Louisiana) 0.69 inches.

Western:—Partly cloudy. Rainfall in Galvestor (Texas) 0.02 inches.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Generally fair to partly cloudy.

Central:—Partly cloudy, showers probable, Mostly cloudy, showers.

Western:—Partly cloudy, East Texas widely scattered thunder showers in Eastern portion.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 10.

October	8.36+10
December	8.44+09
January	8.44+08
March	8.47+08
May	8.49+07
July	8.52+07
Middling spot	8.46+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 10.

October	8.44+09
December	8.52+07
January	8.53+08
Middling spot	8.50+09
11 a.m. ranges.	
October	8.33/8.33
December	8.40/8.40
January	8.41/8.41
Noon Call.	
October	8.32
December	8.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

August	4.60+07
September	4.61+07
October	4.63+07
November	4.65+07
December	4.69+07
January	4.72+07
February	4.74+07
March	4.77+07
April	4.78+06
May	4.80+06
June	4.81+06
July	4.83+07
August	4.82+07
Middling spot	4.79+10
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
October	4.61
January	4.70

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.42+12.
October	6.68+10.
November	6.68+10.
January	6.86+10.
March	6.90+10.
May	6.92+10.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.08+11.
October	5.87+ 8.
November	5.87+ 8.
January	5.86+ 8.
March	5.87+ 8.
May	5.88+ 8.
July	5.91+ 8.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 11

Slightly warmer, light to moderate rainfall in Louisiana and Texas. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy rain expected.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	11/2/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton August sellers	12/1/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton August sellers	12/12/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Aug-Sept. sellers	11/10/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug-Sept. sellers	11/2/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 10.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 7/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	4 7/8
Spelter hard (Indian Brand) F.O.B.	13 1/2 to 15

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	32
Amr. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amr. Forn Power Gold D. 5 p.c.	57
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	21
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	52
United Power and Light	3
United Gas Corp	4
Int. Tel. and Tel.	9
American Tel and Tel.	142 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	505
Western Union Telg.	30
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	32
Canadian Pacific Rly.	7
New York Central Rly.	19 1/2
Southern Pacific Rly.	19 1/2
Union Pacific Rly	91
Firestone Rubber 6 p.c. Pfd.	90
United S Rubber	46 1/2
Texas Corp.	47 1/4
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 p.c.	29
Gillette Safety 5 p.c. Pfd.	60
United States Steel	59 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	58
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	96
Crucible Steel	36
Cricible Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	87
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	19
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
United S. Smelting	65
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 1/2
General Motors	46 3/4
General Electric	42 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
Aviation Corp.	5
Union Carbide	82 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	19
Consolidated Oil	10
Socony Oil	15
St. Oil of N.J.	56
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National Distillers	25
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 p.c. Pfd.	76
U. S. Rubber 8 p.c. Pfd.	90

Turnover 800,000 shares. Easier market. U. S. Steel Corp. shipped in June 441570 tons of finished steel.

Latest Telegram reports an agreement between Russia and Japan to stop hostilities.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 11.

The local cotton market remained entirely closed to-day.

American Cotton Figures

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1337-38
Receipts to date 10-8-38	60000	100000
Receipts Yesterday 10-8-38	5000	14000
Exports to date 10-8-38	68000	78000
Stock at Ports 5-8-38	2418000	1135000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-8-38	1948000	809000
Stock at Liverpool 5-8-38	1172000	780000
Visible Supply 5-8-38	5580000	2817000
Quantity in sight 5-8-38	43000	83000
Quantity out of sight 5-8-38	82000	137000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	9-8-38 This year	Last year
Khandesh	53,882	206,179
Central India	49,607	338,412
Barsi and Nagar 3	150,251	174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani	40,322	101,666
Berar 253	330,241	579,602
Central Provinces	84,630	114,551
Total Oomras 256	708,933	1,514,907
Dholera 1,198	153,130	181,794
N W Provinces	3,112	10,399
Rajputana 198	16,563	97,443
Sind Punjab 347	525,380	350,257
Broach 266	266,753	342,727
Coompta and Dharwar	79,711	73,488
Westerns Northerns 82	27,692	40,327
Cocoanada	23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6,753	21,519
American	177,893	20,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan 1	531,486	443,848
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,171	240
Total	2,348 2,498,600	3,097,298

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 4th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	9-8-38 This year	Last year
Europe	2,012 331,091	479,342
Japan and China	2,015 720,344	1,555,459
Coast Ports	60,311	39,647
Up-country by Rail	373,676	297,125
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	10,944	14,849
Total	4,027 1,496,366	2,386,422

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 7/8th August	3,199
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,493,252
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,026,800
Decrease	600,548

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 110 Dec. 114 Jan. 120 March 127 May 131 July 134 at Cross Rate 4.88 5/16

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 159—Liverpool May 4.62 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 159—New York May 8.49 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.88 5/16.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Broach J/A 1938 op 145; highest 145; lowest 144 5/8; closing 144 5/8

Broach A/M 1939 op 158 1/8; highest 158 3/4; lowest 158 1/8; closing 158 1/2.

Oomra D/Jan. op 140; highest 140; lowest 140; closing 140.

Bengal D/Jan. op 117 3/4; highest 118; lowest 117 3/4; closing 118.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 11.

October	51.70
November	52.00

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 11.

August	200.10+40
October	199.20+20
November	198.10—30
December	197.20 unchgd.
February	196.60

Alexandra Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 10.

SAKEL—	
November	13.77+30.
January	13.94+30
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.19+10.
October	10.34+13.
December	10.38+13.
GIZA—	
November	13.07+20.
January	13.03+21.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug. 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels August sellers	28/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	28/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	29

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked August sellers	22/4 1/2
Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked Sept-Dec. sellers	21/10 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £7-2-6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.90 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.88 5/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 9/16d. There was little bear covering and offerings were small. Later on the market was dull in sympathy with easier dollar. In the local market there was scattered buying in silver which imparted steady tone in the market. Gold was firm with improved demand and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	35 15 0
Shrawan	35 15 0
Bhadarwa delivery	35 14 0
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 4 9

SILVER

Ready	51 3 0
Shrawan	51 2 6
Bhadarwa delivery	51 1 0
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 14 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 10.

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 10.

Gold bar. fine per oz.	£7-2-6

London Metals

London, Aug. 10.

Copper	£41 8 9
Lead	£14 8 9
Spelter	£14 0 0
Tin	£195 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 11.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-7-8
Standard copper 3 months	£41-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£47-10-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8
Copper sheets	Rs. 46-0
Tone:—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 10.

September	£10-3-9
October	£10-7-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	26 5 0
Highest	27 0 0
Lowest	26 5 0
Closing	27 0 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	28 11 0
Highest	29 6 6
Lowest	28 10 6
Closing	29 6 6
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	18 8 0
Highest	18 9 3
Lowest	18 5 6
Closing	18 7 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	19 7 0
Highest	19 9 3
Lowest	19 5 3
Closing	19 6 0
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	28 14 6
Highest	29 0 0
Lowest	28 11 0
Closing	29 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 3 0
Highest	29 5 0
Lowest	29 3 0
Closing	29 5 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

October	65 3/8d.
December	62 5/8d.
March	61 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 10.

September	dol 0.64 3/8
December	dol 0.66 3/8
May	dol 0.69

London Sugar

London, Aug. 10.

August	5s. 3 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 10.

September	1.81
March	1.91
May	1.95

Stock Exchange Adopts Draft Reply On Margin System

ONE MEMBER DECLARED DEFAULTER

Bombay, Aug 11

One member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was declared a defaulter as a result of his inability to meet liabilities in August settlement.

MARGIN SYSTEM

The draft reply to the Government of Bombay in connection with the Government suggestion to introduce a compulsory system of margins on the Bombay Stock Exchange was approved by the stock brokers at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association held to-day at 12 noon. Mr K. R. P. Shroff presided. The reply 'inter alia' states that "the Association can under no circumstances introduce the margin system, however perfect and workable it might be, without suitable legislative remedy for its universal enforcement."

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 10.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.88.18
Paris	178.90
Berlin	12.17 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.90 1/8
Amsterdam	8.95 9/32
Brussels	28.99 1/2
Milan	92.76
Berne	21.32 3/4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	99/3
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/8
3 per cent U.P Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/12
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Note:—Steady. Next settlement quotes 2 1/2 annas lower.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 11.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 to Oct 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	275 1/2
Bank's buying T T	273
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,324
Bank's buying T T	1,349
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	66 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	66 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	85
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	49 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	90
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	4.88.18 10th inst.
Japan/London	1/2 1/64 11th inst.
Hongkong/London	1/3 11th inst.
Shanghai/London	0/7 7/8 11th inst.
Java/London	8.94 1/4 11th inst.
London/Paris	178.90 10th inst.
London/Belgium	28.99 1/2 10th inst.
London/Switzerland	21.32 3/4 10th inst
London/Berlin	12.17 1/2 10th inst.
London/Stockholm	19.39 5/8 10th inst
London/New York	4.88.18 10th inst.
London/Amsterdam	8.95 1/4 10th inst.
London/Italy	92.76 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold £7-2-6 10th inst.	
Silver London Ready	19 9/16 10th inst
Silver London Forward	19 7/16 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready	43 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 months	17/32 per cent. 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 months	5/8 per cent 10th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1/4 per cent.
3 months	3/4 per cent.
6 months	1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.	

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Aug. 10.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1854/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	113 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	47/6

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—	
August	102 0 0
October	103 0 0
December	103 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—	
August	113 0 0
October	114 0 0
December	115 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
August	153 0 0
October	154 0 0
December	155 0 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 11.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/6
4 per cent 1960-70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	118/1
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	32/8
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	31/14
Imperial Bank F.P.	1555
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	117/12
Union Bank	5/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	547/8
Ambica	231/14
Arun	243/12
Arvind	1075
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	950
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Central India	268/12
Century	308/12
Colaba	176/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	170
Hukumchand	185
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	209/6
Khatau Makanji	120
Kohinoor	303/2
Laxmi Cotton	503/12
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	114/6
Morarji	137/8
Mysore	98/12

Pay In Sept. 12 Pay Out Sept. 14

Stock Exchange Rules Steady

ACTIVE SUPPORT MEETS SMALL REALISING IN STEEL SHARES

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY: August 11.

Despite a decline of dollar 1-1|8 in U. S. Steel shares, the local Market ruled firm at the opening with active buying and Tata Steel shares were pushed up to new high levels.

It was understood that in Ahmedabad Share Market Tata Dfds. were done at Rs. 1,385 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 287 on Wednesday. This news was a clear signal for Bulls to support the market.

As prices are reaching new high levels offerings are becoming scarce and Professional Bulls expect that sooner or later Bears will have to cover their short sales. Thus until shorts cover there will be no signs of any important decline in prices.

Recently the Market is influenced by local conditions and foreign advices are having no effect. The market is becoming risky and while prices are likely to reach new high levels in the near future, we see no cause for any material rise in prices. It is said that Tata Steel Company is making huge profits and during the first quarter of the present year and the profit amounted to Rs. 128 lakhs, while July profit is said to be Rs. 51 lakhs. Thus in the face of the figures, there will be no short selling and profit-taking is easily absorbed. However, the market is becoming overbought and we will have unexpected reaction. Cotton Mill shares were steady and Bombay Dyeings and Kohinoors are favourites.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 944 and advanced to Rs. 954. Later on there was some realising and prices closed at Rs. 949. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 300 and advanced to Rs. 304. Hydro-Electric shares were steady with a scattered business.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,360 and advanced to Rs. 1,390. Later on there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 1,365, but again advanced to Rs. 1,380. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 285 and closed at Rs. 286-8 after touching Rs. 290. Bellapurs were steady at Rs. 130 and Bombay-Burma shares were placed at Rs. 543.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

100 Ahd. Advance	365 0
200 BOM. DYING	949 0
100 CENTURY	309 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	266 8
100 COLABA	177 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn	320 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9
100 Finlay	127 8
100 GOKAK	171 0
1,000 Hindustan	1,700 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	121 14
100 KOHINOOR	304 0
250 Laxmi	503 12
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji	137 8
250 Model	44 12
50 MYSORE	100 0
200 NEW GREAT	241 8
100 Oosmanshahi	36 12
100 PHOENIX	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk	75 8
1,000 Sholapur	2,110 0
50 SIMPLEX	93 0
100 SWADESHI	236 8
100 Swan	107 8
500 Vishnu	1,227 8
1,000 Western	905 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	113 0
25-50 Central	31 14
500 Imperial	1,555 0
125-500 Im. Contry.	382 8
50-100 India	142 8
100 Reserve Bank	117 12
5 Union	5 8
CEMENTS.	
100 Associated	119 8
INSURANCE.	
100-500 Empire	711 4
15-100 Jupiter	13 15
20 Mercantile	53 8
15-75 New India	39 2
200 Oriental	4500 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahm. Old	136 14
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,477 8
10 Ajmer	12 14
10 Amalgmd.	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM	119 0
100 Bombay Suburban	141 4
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	215 10
100 Poona	166 4
100 Surat	172 8
100 TATA HYDRO	156 0
1,000 TATA POWER	1,387 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	962 8
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dh. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	97 0
100 Mandra Bhon	98 0
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	750 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 111.

Bombay Dyeing (952) 944 945 952 950 953 954 948 949

Century (310) 308 310 311 308 309

Central India (268) 268 269 266

Kohinoor (302) 300 302 304

New Great (243) 244 243 242

Simplex (93) 93

Swadeshi (238) 238 239 236

Associated Cement (119) 119 119/8

Andhra (1477/8) 1477

Tata Hydro (157) 156

Tata Power (1387/8) 1387

Tram. Ord. (119) 119

T. Steel Dfd. (1360) 1360 1370 1380 1365 1380 1390 1375 1365 1372 1380 1372 1380

T. Steel Ord. (284/8) 285 287 286 285 288 289 284 287 285 286/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160/4) 160/8 161

Bellapur (179/8) 181 180 181 182 181 183

B Steam (227) 227 222

B. Burma (545) 544 546 452 543

MINING.

9 Burma Corp.	6 13
2sh. Indian Copper	2-8-6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	32 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR	46 12
30 TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,380 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	286 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 ALCOCK	320 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	180 0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825 8
250 BOMBAY STEAM	222 0
125 B. BURMA	543 0
50 Burma Conty.	182 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 9 6
60 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85 8
100 I. BLEACHING	130 0
50 I. Invest Trust	41 0
100 I. Radio Defd.	475 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	405 0
100 Port Canning	67 0
30 Premier Con.	71 0
15 Scindia	20 8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30 0
PREFERENCE.	
5½ P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7 p.c B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103 0
6-1|4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1576 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	705 0
DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 2
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at three per cent.

Nandia Bhandari	91
New Great	241/4
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	282/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2150
Simplex	92/8
Swadeshi	236/4
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1470
Tata Hydro Ord.	155/10
Tata Power Ord.	1382/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/14
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	118/12
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	318/12
Associated Cements	119/4
Belapur	178/12
Bombay Burma New	180/10
Bombay Burma Old	542/8
Bombay Steam	221/4
Bombay Telephone	85/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	6/13
Dalmia Cement	10/6
Indian Bleaching	135
Industrial Investment Tr.	41
Indian Radio Ord.	390
Indian Radio Defd.	490/10
Indian Copper	2/8
Indian Iron	32/8
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	70/12
Rohtas Industries	24/4
Scindia Steam	20/8
Shivrajpur	46/8
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel Ordy.	285
Tata Steel Defd.	1375
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	46/2
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	436
Kankanarrah	333
Lawrence	370
Reliance	61/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 10.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£81 3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£94 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 3/4
Victory Bonds	£112 1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£87 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1938

Demand For Military Education

Abolition Of Excluded Areas Asked For

LL.B.'s Must Get Same Status As Barristers

Restore Kurla Municipality: Introduce Compulsory Quota System For Cinemas: Resolutions For Poona Assembly

POONA: August 10.

The balloting for the non-official resolutions for the ensuing session of the Bombay Assembly, commencing on August 17 at Poona, was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall. In all 34 members sent in their resolutions.

Mr. Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant gets precedence over others with his resolution recommending to Government to move the Secretary of State for India through the Government of India to take early necessary steps to abolish division of India into excluded and partially excluded areas and the rest of country, with a view to encourage the growth of uniform democratic institutions throughout India.

Mr. G. H. Desnpande obtains second place in the ballot with a resolution similar to that of Mr. Shrikant, while Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson comes third with five resolutions standing against his name.

BIRTH-CONTROL PROPAGANDA

Mr. P. J. Roham, coming next gets precedence to vote a resolution on birth-control. It recommends to Government that in view of the urgent need of limiting the family units Government should carry on an intensive propaganda in favour of birth-control among the masses of this province and should provide adequate facilities for the practice of birth-control.

Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji comes seventh with her resolution reading "in view of the inadequacy of the Bombay Nurses and Midwives and Health Visitors Act, 1935, to meet the conditions of the city of Bombay, this Assembly recommends to Government to amend the said Act at an early date so as to provide, firstly, for the control of the profession of midwives, both trained and untrained, by the Municipal Corporation through registration, and secondly, for safeguarding the interests of the public and of the untrained midwives by providing them with rudimentary instruction and simple equipment until such time as all of them are trained."

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar holds the next place in the ballot with his resolution on development of industries in the province.

Mr. Mohmad Kassim Mitha comes next with two resolutions on prohibition of watering of cotton and on the rupee-sterling ratio.

Mr. Babubhai Patel with his resolution recommending Government to move the High Court of Bombay with a view to accord the same status to the Bachelors of Law of the Bombay University as Barristers at law, has the next place.

Mr. D. G. Jadhav obtains fifteenth place with a resolution asking for the introduction of a scheme of co-operative marketing of farm products; the second asking Government to move the Bombay University for exemption to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes from payment of fees for the various university examinations, and a third asks Government to undertake an extensive programme for providing new sources of irrigation by constructing canals, bunds and tube-wells

PROTECT SWADESHI

Mrs Lilavati Munshi holds the next place in the ballot with four resolutions standing against her name. The first asks for protection to indigenous products against unhealthy foreign competition, the second demands a committee to devise ways and means to develop the natural resources of the presidency, the third relates to setting up of machinery in all the districts of the presidency for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods in agriculture and of improving breeds of cattle, and the last recommends to Government to reserve a suitable ground in the city of Bombay for holding periodic exhibitions of only Indian-made goods in order to encourage Indian industries.

Holding the twenty-fourth place in the ballot, Mr. S. E. Karandikar has four resolutions against his name. The first demands return of security deposits by newspapers and printing presses forfeited during the 1929|31 Civil Disobedience Movement. The second calls for immediate steps to be taken to introduce military training in all high schools and colleges in the province. The third wants a committee in connection with the supply of cheap text-books to students attending primary and secondary schools in the province. The last resolution recommends to Government to convey to His Majesty's Government the Assembly's considered opinion that the Communal Award is anti-national and undemocratic and as such it should be immediately replaced by an arrangement which recognises equality of all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

Number twenty-six is Mr. V. N. Nayak with a resolution recommending appointment of a committee consisting of non-officials to consider the best means of preserving the purity of the administration in various departments of Government and suppressing the evil of corruption

QUOTA SYSTEM DEMANDED

Occupying the thirty-first place is Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan with three resolutions in his name. The first recommends to Government to terminate the present administration of the Kurla Municipality and to take immediate steps to re-establish a municipality. The second demands appointment of a committee of non-official members of the Assembly to enquire and report on the working of the Muslim Wakf Act. 1923, and the third wants enforcement of the quota system compelling every cinema in the province to screen at least a particular number of films produced in India.

Messrs. Jhabwalla, Jamnadas Mehta and M. C. Ghia bring up the rear in the ballot. Mr. Jhabwalls has a string of seven resolutions against his name relating to subjects including vocational training to children in villages, adult education in villages and recreational programme for all workers in urban and rural areas.

A view of the pro-ministerial demonstration staged in front of the Bengal Assembly Chamber when the no-confidence motions were being debated. Inset: Premier Fazlul Huq.

MUSLIM CONGRESSMEN CONFER WITH SUBHAS

Economic Programme To Effect Mass Contact

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The adjourned meeting of the Muslim Congressmen of Bengal was held yesterday, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding.

The discussion as to how the Muslim masses could join the Congress was resumed and a number of speakers expressed their opinions. Ways and means as to how the difficulties that were usually felt when Congress ideals and principles were preached among the Muslims were suggested.

There was unanimity of opinion on the point that the essential need for popularising the Congress among the Muslims was an economic programme affecting the interests of the peasantry of the province and for giving immediate and practical effect to the programme.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose gave assurance that he would do his utmost to see that the Congress ideals reached the masses of Bengal and promised his heartiest co-operation. Two resolutions aiming at preparing and working out an economic and agrarian programme were passed unanimously.—A.P.

"TRUE SWARAJ IS STILL FAR OFF"

U. P. Minister's Plea For Hindu-Muslim Unity

LUCKNOW, August 9.

Necessity of Hindu-Muslim Unity was impressed by the Hon. Sri Sampurnananda, Minister for Education, in replying to the address of welcome presented to him by the Jaunpur District Board.

Referring to the present teaching of Indian history he pointed out that it created more or less a slave mentality. It did not engender national self-respect of a Nationalist spirit. Continuing he said that the National flag was not the flag of any community or party but a flag for which thousands of patriots, irrespective of caste or creed have made sacrifices worthy of the cause.

Replying to the address presented by the Municipal Board the Hon. Minister said that the income of the Government was not only limited but was likely to be further decreased by the introduction of prohibition and so it was not possible to give more grants to local bodies.

Sri Sampurnananda later addressed the City Political Conference and asked the audience not to think that they have attained their object for which they made sacrifices. True Swaraj was still far off and they would be called upon to fight for it again to attain it.

Hon. Sri Sampurnananda had a very busy programme during his visit to Jaunpur on August 6 and granted interviews to officials and non-officials.—A. P.

Kripalani's Statement

Fallacy Of Joint Responsibility

WHERE C. P. GOVERNOR FAILED

Khare Never Ascertained Views Of Provincial Congress Party

Analysing the recent C. P. Ministerial crisis, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Office Secretary Of the A. I. C. C., in the course of the following (concluding) portion of his instructive statement deals with joint responsibility of Provincial Cabinets, role of Governors and Dr. N. B. Khare's actions which conflicted with the policy and stand of the Congress in connection with the office acceptance issue.

The first part of the statement was published in the yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle"

Dr. Khare was elected Leader by the vote of the Congress Parliamentary Party in the C. P. Obviously, as is made out to-day not only by the opponents of the Congress and the Working Committee but by Dr. Khare himself, he was responsible to the Party and not to the Working Committee. If it is so, why did he and his Cabinet allow themselves to be guided by the judgment of the Working Committee in the question of Mr. Shareef's resignation from the Cabinet? The Cabinet had decided in favour of Mr. Shareef. The Party passed a vote of confidence. Yet the Working Committee reversed this decision. Dr. Khare and his colleagues whether in the Cabinet or in the Party, did not resist this decision of the Working Committee. The papers that denounce to-day the interference of the Working Committee applauded the same interference. Where was democracy gone then? Why did not Dr. Khare assert his supremacy or that of his Party, the representative of the regional democracy of C. P. as against the Working Committee, representative of the central all India democracy? Why was not the question of democracy in danger raised by Dr. Khare and that section of the press that is protesting so loudly to-day?

PRECEDENTS.

Again when in May last Dr. Khare was presented with the resignations of his four colleagues why did he not accept them as the head of the Cabinet? Why did he not call at least a meeting of the Party to consider the resignations? Why did he refer this to Shri Vallabhbhai Patel and to the Working Committee? Why did he call the meeting of the Party at Pachmarhi at the instance of the Working Committee? Why did he consent to the Party meeting being presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee when he himself was the leader? Why again in the present instance did he ignore his Party when a requisition was made to him by some members to call a meeting? He neither consulted his colleagues nor his Party about either his resignation or the choice of his new colleagues. Nay even when he chose to resign a second time he did not remember the democracy of C. P. represented by his Party. When he was moving the administrative machinery to get rid of his three Mahakoshal colleagues he could not have been unconscious of the fact that his previous majority if not altogether destroyed must have been considerably weakened. It was well-known that the majority that he commanded in the Party was due to the help of at least one of his dismissed Mahakoshal colleagues.

WHERE KHARE BLUNTERED

When therefore if he chose not to consult the highest executive he should have at least fortified himself by the vote of his Party. He did this on a former occasion, when in Mr. Shareef's case, he and his colleagues wanted to present the Working Committee with an accomplished fact. If the Working Committee were cowed down by such accomplished facts as the vote of confidence in Mr. Shareef by the Cabinet and the Party, Dr. Khare's resignation and reconstitution of his new Cabinet, the Working Committee will not be worthy of their high position of trust. Nay they will not represent the will of the people of India which they claim to represent. They will be betraying the great trust the people of India repose in them. They will not be worthy of leadership in a life and death struggle with the most powerful, resourceful and firmly entrenched imperialism in the world. Let nobody, friend or foe, think that the Working Committee can be bullied into action or inaction save in the best interest of the people of India whose representatives and servants they are proud to be. To-day if there is any one Congress organisation more than any other that is just honest, above party, sectional and regional interest, and whose members are above all suspicion of self-interest and corruption it is the Working Committee. They by their action have often saved democracy and its principles than endangered them.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY.

Much has been made of the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. As if that were the supreme principle of democracy and democracy fails or prospers by that principle alone. The principles of democracy are not arranged horizontally but even as principles of morality, they are ranged vertically. The lower principle and law yield place to the higher. The Working Com-

(Continued on page 9, column 3.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

KRONCK, THE MAN WHO ENGINEERED THE THEFT OF THE RIFLE PLANS FROM DEBNEY, COMES TO DEBNEY'S OFFICE!
WELL, KRONCK, WHAT DO YOU WANT?
DEBNEY, I COME TO OFFER MY SINCERE CONDOLENCES--SOME VALUABLE PLANS HAVE BEEN STOLEN, EH?
IF YOU KNOW THAT--- IT'S PROOF YOU STOLE THEM!
AH, NO, MY IMPETUOUS FRIEND---AFTER ALL, THE PLANS WERE SUBMITTED TO YOUR BRITISH WAR OFFICE, WERE THEY NOT?
SUCH AN IMPORTANT INVENTION CANNOT BE KEPT SECRET FROM OTHER COUNTRIES —LIKE OURS— WE WOULD HAVE LIKED TO GET THAT INVENTION---UNFORTUNATELY, SOME ONE ELSE GOT IT FIRST!
LYMAN ANDERSON
YOU LIE, KRONCK! YOU GOT IT--AND YOU MIGHT AS WELL HAVE THIS!

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